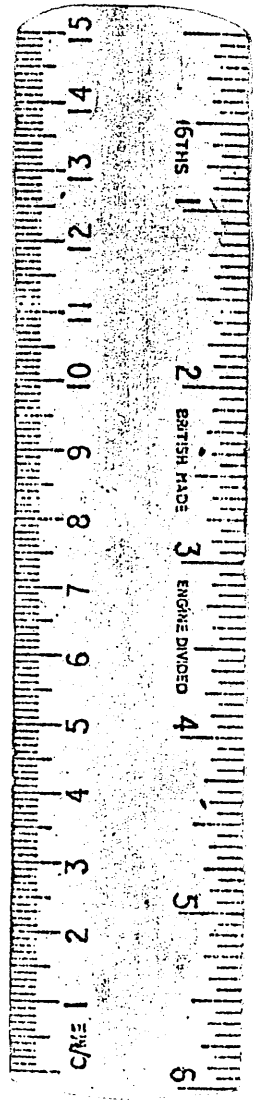

A DISCOURSE ON THE Late FUNDS of the *Million-Act*, *Lottery-Act*, and *Bank of* England.

SHEWING, (37)

That they are Injurious to the Nobility and Gentry, and Ruinous to the Trade of the Nation.

Together with

PROPOSALS for the Supplying their Majesties with Money on easy Terms, Exempting the Nobility, Gentry, &c. from Taxes, Enlarging their Yearly Estates, and Enriching all the Subjects in the Kingdom.

Humbly offered and submitted to the Consideration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled,

By *J. B.*

London, Printed in the Year MDCXCIV.

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TO THE

KING & QUEENS

Moſt Excellent Majeſties.

May it pleaſe your Majeſties ;

THE preſent Enjoyment of our Religion and Liberty being wholly owing, under Heaven, to your Majeſties ; and the Preſervation of them having engaged your Majeſties in an expenſive War with the moſt powerful Enemy to the Religion and Proſperity of this Nation ; It is become the Duty of every particular Perſon (as well as of the whole Body of the People) to contribute his Endeavour for ſecuring and perpetuating thoſe ineſtimable Bleſſings. This Conſideration engaged me upon thoſe Thoughts which I have digeſted in the following Treatiſe,

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and now moſt humbly preſent to your Majeſties: Wherein I principally aim'd to furniſh your Majeſties with the Hearts and Purſes of your Subjects, by propoſing ſuch a Method for the Supply of your Majeſties, that it ſhall be their very Intereſt to ſupport your Majeſties and the Government, whether in Peace or War.

It is the peculiar Felicity of our Conſtitution that makes this Deſign practicable only in *England*, (for no People under an Abſolute or Arbitrary Government is capable of it;) and if my Zeal does not blind my Judgment, I think I have laid a Foundation for this Nation's Greatneſs and Riches, which none of our Neighbours are capable of diſturbing, or arriving to themſelves.

That your Majeſties may long enjoy the Fruits of it, and the Nation long enjoy the Happineſs of your Government, is the hearty Prayer of

Your Majeſties moſt obedient, and

moſt faithful Subject and Servant,

J. BRISCOE.

THE PREFACE.

WE generally ſuſpect that Perſon to be in a declining Condition who pays extravagant Intereſt for Money to ſupport his Credit, or whoſe Bills or Notes under his Hand are refuſed to be diſcounted by monied Men, unleſs for more than an ordinary Premium *or Conſideration; and it cannot but trouble every true Engliſh Man (who hath any Eſteem for his Country) to ſee the Nation (not inferiour in Riches to any in* Europe*) treated like a Bankrupt, the Nation's Bills (if I may ſo call Exchequer Tallies, Debenters and Sea-mens Tickets) ſign'd by their Majeſties Commiſſioners, being leſs eſteem'd than a Note under the Hand of an ordinary Tradeſman, to the no ſmall Diminution of the Honour of the Nation, and the great Diſcouragement of our Engliſh Sea-men, who hazard their Lives in Defence of their Country: and their Majeſties are obliged to pay Extortion for almoſt every thing they buy; and none for that Reaſon will truſt the Publick but upon the Proſpect of moſt extravagant Profit and Advantage.*

And if we would enter into the Account of it, do not theſe Loſſes fall upon the Nation? If their Majeſties muſt pay three Millions for what might be bought with ready Money for two Millions, muſt not the Nation pay one Million in three extraordinary, out of their Eſtates, more than is neceſſary, for want of taking other and better Meaſures? The War it ſelf muſt needs be very expenſive; and ought we not then to exerciſe all the good Husbandry we can to make the Taxes as eaſy as may be to the Subject? Was there ever ſo great a Complaint of the Scarcity of Money as now there is? It would be endleſs to ſhow the many Hardſhips and Preſſures which many of the Subjects labour under, all which is charg'd to the Account of the Government, as if their Majeſties were the Occaſion of them, when the real Cauſes proceed from our ſelves, as will appear in

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the enſuing Treatiſe. A moſt unworthy and diſingenuous Requital to their Majeſties, who have been the Inſtruments (under God) to reſtore our expiring Liberties, when we had ſcarce any thing left of our antient Rights.

I muſt confeſs I do not delight to think of theſe things, but heartily wiſh all were buried in Oblivion, could it be, and we not forget who were our Reſtorers. It is therefore my Duty to do their Majeſties that Right, as to let the Subjects know where a great part of the Money goes which they pay for the Uſe of their Majeſties, and that their Majeſties have the leaſt part of it to carry on the War: And therefore if any of the Subjects be grieved, it is fit they ſhould be acquainted, that their Preſſures (if any are upon them) proceed not ſo much from the Taxes as from other Cauſes, which (if not removed) will in a few Years ruin the Kingdom.

I have, it's true, declared my Opinion againſt the Manner of raiſing Money upon the late Funds, I mean of the Million-Act, Lottery-Act, and Bank of England; *and I believe (when my Arguments are well weighed) it will appear not to be without Reaſon. I doubt few have entred into the Account of it; but whoever lives but a few Years, will find them (if ſome other Methods are not taken to prevent it) like a Canker, which will eat up the Gentlemens Eſtates in Land, and beggar the Trading Part of the Nation, and bring all the Subjects in* England *to be the monied Mens Vaſſals.*

Some probably may think I am for deſtroying the Settlements made on thoſe Funds wherein the Parliament have been pleaſed to inveſt the ſeveral Contributors with a Property: whereas I am not for deſtroying them, but for preventing their deſtroying others; and am conſent that they continue till Time wears them out, ſo that a Stop be put to the raiſing more Money after the like manner, ſo pernicious to the whole Nation: and therefore I hope none need to be offended if I lay before the Great Council of the Kingdom the many Evils that of Neceſſity do and will attend the great Encouragements given thoſe who advanced Money on the ſaid Funds, which are already too viſible: nor that it will be look'd upon as a Preſumption in me, if I humbly propoſe to their great Judgments other Methods of raiſing Money for the future; ſo far from being grievous, that they will be for the Eaſe, Satisfaction, and Advantage of the Subject.

It is likely that ſome may wonder that the Parliament ſhould paſs the ſaid Acts, ſeeing they ever had a very great Regard to keep up the Value of their Lands, and for the ſake of which they were pleaſed to prohibit the importing of Iriſh Cattel, which (ſome are of Opinion) was no ſmall Advantage to the trading Part of the Nation; whereas (if it be well examin'd) it will appear that the Encouragement given to Perſons to advance Money on the ſaid Funds, will be more ruinous to Gentlemens Eſtates, than would have been the bringing in Iriſh Cattel for a thouſand Years; and will certainly (if not remedied) bring Lands to leſs than fourteen Years Purchaſe; Land-Security (formerly reputed the beſt Fund or Security in the Nation) being now diſregarded, and Gentlemen of Eſtates, how great ſoever are their Neceſſities, cannot without very great Difficulty raiſe Money on Land-Security; while ſome Mens Bills, on a leſs ſubſtantial Fund, paſs currant in Payment as ſo much Money. What may be ſaid to ſolve this Riddle is, That there was a Neceſſity for Money to carry on the War, and no better way was then thought of for raiſing it, and the Parliament choſe rather to ſupply their Majeſties by giving Encouragement to all thoſe who would advance Money on the ſaid Funds, though thereby they impaired the Value of their own Eſtates, than to ſubject their Lives, Liberties, Religion, and all that is deareſt to them, to the Will of the French Monarch: however I am not without Hopes, if the Methods I have laid down ſhall be approved of, and put in Practice, that it will ſet us all again upon a right Baſis; *their Majeſties will be enabled to carry on the War with a yet greater Vigour than ever, being ſo plentifully ſupplied with Money; the Subjects will be eaſy under their Taxes; Trade will encreaſe and flouriſh; the Value of Lands will be inhanced, and (what may ſeem at firſt a* Paradox) *the more Money any Perſons ſhall advance to their Majeſties, the more they will have; and the longer the War ſhall continue, the richer will be the Subject.*

I am not unſenſible that by my writing on this Subject I ſhall create my ſelf many Enemies, ſuch who propoſe to raiſe their Eſtates by making Merchandize of the Government, and who care not if they hazard the Kingdom, or ruin their Fellow-Subjects, ſo they can enrich themſelves.

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I doubt not in the leaſt but there are very many who have advanced Money on the late Funds, who are Perſons of publick Spirits; and if their Majeſties can be ſupplied with Money a better way, and the Subject eaſed, they will be as forward as any to encourage it. And this Method I have propoſed will not only ſupply their Majeſties, and eaſe the Subject, but it will enable all the Nobility, Gentry, and others in the Kingdom, who have any Encumbrances upon their Eſtates, (and who are even ground to pieces between their Creditors and the Taxes) to clear their Eſtates, to raiſe Portions for their Children, and to lend their Majeſties Money at eaſy Intereſt: And as it lies in the Parliament's Power to help all the Freeholders in the Kingdom who are under any pinching Straits or Exigencies, ſo Providence ſeems to concur in their Deliverance, in making it the very Intereſt of the whole Nation to relieve them.

ALL

ALL Kingdoms and States being more or leſs opulent and potent, as Trade and Induſtry is promoted and encouraged by them; and no Nation being better ſituated for Trade than this Kingdom of *England*, it is certain that nothing can hinder our being the moſt flouriſhing People in the Univerſe, if our own Endeavours are not wanting to promote it. Trade therefore being the only *Medium* whereby Riches can be conveyed to us, we ought to exert the utmoſt of our Abilities to encourage it, and to take care that nothing be done which may prove injurious, much leſs deſtructive to it.

Now there having been greater Sums of Money required to carry on the War againſt *France*, than could be raiſed on Lands, Houſes, Perſonal Eſtates, Poll-Money, *&c.* the Parliament have been neceſſitated (for the enabling their Majeſties to proſecute the ſame) to raiſe Money by ſuch new Methods as they thought would be leaſt burdenſom to Trade, and moſt eaſy to the Subject, ſuch as are the Funds of the Million-Act, Lottery-Act, and Bank of *England*; but though the Duties upon which ſuch Funds are ſettled may not be very prejudicial to Trade, yet it is to be feared that the great Encouragement given to thoſe who advanced Money on theſe Funds will be very detrimental to Trade, and injurious to the greateſt Part of the Nation. And becauſe it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed that thoſe who have taſted the Sweetneſs of high Intereſt, and other the like Advantages, will endeavour the next Seſſions of Parliament to promote the raiſing more Money by the ſame Methods; I think my ſelf obliged in Duty to their Majeſties, and for the preſerving many Gentlemen and poor induſtrious Traders and their Families from Ruin, occaſion'd by the Scarcity of Money and high Intereſt, to repreſent the many Evils that will unavoidably enſue the great Encouragements given ſuch who advanced Money on the late Funds, and then humbly to propoſe Ways by which the Parliament (if they ſhall think fit) may not only plentifully ſupply their Majeſties with

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with Money, but how they may enrich the Subjects, by the very Taxes which ſhall be raiſed upon them. But before I enter upon it, it may not be improper to make ſome few Remarks upon the aforeſaid Acts.

The Million-Act ſettles a Fund for ninety nine Years, to pay an hundred Thouſand Pound *per annum*, for the firſt ſeven Years, and ſeventy Thouſand Pound *per annum* for the Reſidue of the ninety nine Years, free of all Taxes, to the Contributors of a Million of Money, or their Nominees, with Benefit of Survivorſhip, until there ſhall be but ſeven Nominees living, after which there ſhall be no more Benefit of Survivorſhip; but upon the Death of any of the ſaid Nominees, ſuch Nominees ſeventh Part ſhall revert to their Majeſties, their Heirs or Succeſſors: but in caſe the whole Million of Money were not advanced before the firſt Day of *May*, 1693. upon Survivorſhip, then any Perſon after the ſaid firſt Day of *May*, until the twenty ninth Day of *September* following, ſhould have fourteen Pound *per Cent. per annum*, free of all Taxes for every hundred Pound paid in by him or her during the Life of ſuch Nominee.

The Lottery-Act ſettles a Fund to pay an hundred and forty Thouſand Pound *per annum*, free of all Taxes to the Contributors of one Million of Money for ſixteen Years, to be divided among them according to their ſeveral Lots or Adventures.

The Act for the Bank of *England* ſettles a Fund to pay an hundred Thouſand Pounds *per annum* for ever, free of all Taxes, to the Subſcribers of twelve hundred Thouſand Pound, with this Reſervation, that if the twelve hundred Thouſand Pound ſhall be repaid them at any time after the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1705. the yearly Payments of one hundred Thouſand Pounds *per annum*, from thence forward ſhall ceaſe and determine.

Now that it may appear upon what Diſadvantages to the Nation their Majeſties are ſupplied with Money on theſe Funds, I have hereunto ſubjoined exact Tables, calculated (for the more Exactneſs) to the 20*th* part of a Farthing, ſhowing in what term of Years the ſeveral Contributors or Adventurers will be repaid their whole Principal, and Intereſt, with Intereſt upon Intereſt, after the rate

rate of five Pound *per Cent. per annum*, on which Terms any Man might have had Money upon good Security, before this unhappy way of raiſing Money on theſe Funds took place; and alſo how much the Nation muſt pay over and above after they ſhall have fully paid and ſatisfied the advanced Money, and Intereſt, and Intereſt upon Intereſt.

And herein I have no Regard to what any particular Perſon may receive, by reaſon of Survivorſhip, or as fortunate or unfortunate, but only what the Nation *(bona fide)* muſt pay, among all thoſe who advanced their Money on the ſaid Funds: And as I have computed the advanced Money at five Pound *per cent. per annum* Intereſt, with Intereſt upon Intereſt; ſo I have caſt up the Money payable yearly out of theſe Funds, at five Pound *per cent. per annum* Intereſt, with Intereſt upon Intereſt, but with this Advantage to the Contributors, that although their Majeſties pay the Money, ariſing by ſome of theſe Funds weekly, I have caſt it up as if it was paid to the Contributors at every Year's End only, as will more plainly appear upon Examination of the following Tables.

A TABLE *of the Million-Act.*

Paid their Majeſties by the Contributors.	Years	*Annual Fund paid to the Contributors.*	*Paid their Majeſties by the Contributors.*	Years	*Annual Funds paid to the Contributors.*
l. *s.* *d.* *q.* 20		*l.* *s.* *d.* *q.* 20	*l.* *s.* *d.* *q.* 20		*l.* *s.* *d.* *q.* 20
1000000			1407100 08 05 1 15	7	814200 16 10 3 10
50000			73315 00 05 0 05		40710 00 10 0 11
1050000		100000			70000
52500	1	5000	1477415 08 10 2 00	8	924910 17 09 0 01
		100000	73872 15 05 1 00		46245 10 10 2 12
1102500		205000			70000
55125	2	10250	1551328 04 03 3 05	9	1041156 08 07 2 13
		100000	77566 08 02 2 07		52057 16 05 0 14
1157625		315250			70000
57881 05 00 0 00	3	15762 10 00 0 00	1628890 12 06 1 12	10	1163214 05 09 3 07
		100000	81444 14 07 2 01		58160 14 03 0 03
1215506 05 00 0 00		431012 10 00 0 00			70000
60775 06 03 0 00	4	21550 12 06 0 00	1710334 07 01 3 14	11	1291374 19 03 3 10
		100000	85516 14 09 1 05		64568 14 11 2 07
1276281 11 03 0 00		552562 02 06 0 00			70000
63814 01 06 3 00	5	27628 03 01 2 00	1796856 06 06 0 17	12	1426943 14 03 1 17
		580000	89792 16 03 3 11		71297 03 08 2 06
1340095 12 09 3 00		680191 05 10 2 00			70000
67004 15 07 2 05	6	34009 11 11 2 10	1886645 02 10 0 05	13	1567240 18 00 0 05
		100000	94332 09 01 2 16		75362 00 10 3 04
1407100 08 05 1 15	7	814200 16 10 3 10			70000

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Paid their Majesties by the Contributors.	Years.	Annual Fund paid to the Contributors.
l. s. d. q. 20		l. s. d. q. 20
1979931 11 11 3 05	14	1715602 18 10 3 06
98996 11 07 0 15		85780 02 11 1 07
		70000
2078918 03 07 0 00	15	1871383 01 10 0 13
103946 08 02 0 12		93569 03 01 0 08
		70000
2182874 11 09 0 12	16	2034952 04 11 1 01
109143 14 07 0 04		101747 12 02 3 17
		70000
2192018 06 04 0 16	17	2206699 17 02 0 18
114600 18 03 3 04		110334 19 10 1 04
		70000
2406619 04 08 0 00	18	2387034 17 00 2 02
120330 19 02 3 04		119351 14 10 0 18
		70000
2526950 03 10 3 04	19	2576386 11 10 3 00
126347 10 02 1 07		128819 06 07 0 11
		70000
2653297 14 01 0 1	20	2775205 18 05 3 11
132664 17 08 1 16		138760 05 11 0 07
		70000
2785962 11 09 2 07	21	2983966 04 04 3 18
139298 02 07 0 07		149198 06 02 2 11
		70000
2925260 14 04 2 13	22	3203164 10 07 2 09
146263 00 08 2 16		160158 04 06 1 10
		70000
3071523 15 01 1 03	23	3433322 15 01 3 19
153576 03 09 0 03		171666 02 09 0 07
		70000
3225099 18 10 1 08	24	3674988 17 11 0 06
161254 19 11 1 05		183749 08 10 3 00
		70000
3386354 18 09 2 13	25	3928738 06 09 3 06
169317 14 11 1 02		196436 18 04 0 07
		70000
3555672 13 08 3 15	26	4195175 05 01 3 13
177783 12 08 0 19		209758 15 03 0 07
		70000
3733456 06 05 0 14	27	4474934 00 05 0 00
186672 16 03 3 08		223746 14 00 1 00
		70000
3920129 02 09 0 02	28	4768680 14 05 1 00
196006 09 01 2 12		238434 00 08 2 13
		70000
4116135 11 10 2 14	29	5077114 15 01 3 1
205806 15 07 0 10		253855 14 09 00
		70000
4321942 07 05 3 04	30	5400970 09 11 0 00
216097 02 04 1 19		270048 10 05 3 10
		70000
4538039 09 10 1 05	31	5741019 00 04 3 10
226901 19 05 3 13		287050 19 00 0 15
		70000

Paid their Majesties by the Contributors.	Years.	Annual Fund paid to the Contributors.
l. s. d. q. 20		l. s. d. q. 20
4764941 09 04 0 16	32	6098069 19 05 0 15
238247 01 05 2 08		304903 09 11 2 12
		70000
5003188 10 09 3 04	33	6472973 09 04 3 07
250159 08 06 1 19		323648 13 05 2 11
		70000
5253347 19 04 1 03	34	6866622 02 10 1 18
262667 07 11 2 09		343331 02 01 2 17
		70000
5516015 07 03 3 12	35	7273953 05 00 0 15
275800 15 04 1 11		363697 13 03 0 00
		70000
5791816 02 08 1 03	36	7713950 18 03 0 15
289590 16 01 2 09		385697 10 10 3 16
		70000
6081406 18 09 3 12	37	8179648 09 02 0 11
304070 06 11 1 03		408482 08 05 2 00
		70000
6385477 05 09 0 15	38	8670130 17 07 2 11
319273 17 03 1 16		433406 10 10 2 06
		70000
6704751 03 00 2 11	39	9150517 08 06 0 17
335237 11 01 3 06		457526 17 05 0 08
		70000
7039988 14 02 1 17	40	9678064 05 11 1 05
351999 08 08 2 01		483903 04 03 2 05
		70000
7391988 02 10 3 18	41	10231967 10 02 3 10
369599 08 01 2 19		511598 07 06 0 11
		70000
7761587 11 00 2 17	42	10813565 17 09 0 01
388079 07 06 2 10		540678 05 10 2 12
		70000
8149666 18 07 1 07	43	11424244 03 07 2 13
407483 06 11 0 15		571212 04 02 0 14
		70000
8557150 05 06 2 00	44	12065456 07 09 3 07
427857 10 03 1 00		603272 16 04 2 15
		70000
8985007 15 09 3 06	45	12738729 04 02 2 02
449250 07 09 1 19		636936 09 02 2 02
		70000
9434258 03 07 1 05	46	13445665 13 05 0 00
471712 18 02 0 13		672283 05 03 0 00
		70000
9905971 01 09 1 18	47	14187948 19 01 0 00
495298 11 01 0 05		709397 08 11 1 1
		70000
10401269 12 10 2 03	48	14967346 08 00 2 04
520063 09 07 2 18		748367 06 04 3 00
		70000
10921333 02 06 1 01	49	15785[illegible] 14 05 1 10
546066 13 01 2 01		789285 13 08 2 1[illegible]
		70000

Paid their Majesties by the Contributors.	Years.	Annual Fund paid to the Contributors.
l. s. d. q. 20		l. s. d. q. 20
11467399 15 07 3 02	50	16644999 08 02 0 03
573369 19 09 1 11		832249 19 04 3 12
		70000
12040769 15 05 0 13	51	17547249 07 06 3 15
602038 09 09 1 00		877362 09 04 2 03
		70000
12642808 05 02 1 13	52	18494611 16 11 1 18
632140 08 03 0 09		924730 11 10 0 13
		70000
13274948 13 05 2 02	53	19489342 08 09 2 11
663747 08 08 0 06		974467 02 05 1 02
		70000
13938696 02 01 2 08	54	20533809 11 02 3 13
696934 16 01 1 02		1026690 09 06 2 19
		70000
14635630 18 02 3 10	55	21630500 00 09 2 12
731781 10 10 3 15		1081525 00 00 1 18
		70000
15367412 09 01 3 05	56	22782025 00 10 0 10
768370 12 05 1 19		1139101 05 00 2 00
		70000
16135783 01 07 1 04	57	23991126 05 10 2 10
806789 03 00 3 17		1199556 06 03 2 02
		70000
16942572 04 08 1 01	58	25260682 12 02 0 12
847128 12 02 3 05		1263034 02 07 1 04
		70000
17789700 16 11 0 06	59	26593716 14 09 1 16
889485 00 10 0 12		1329685 16 08 3 09
		70000
18673185 17 09 0 18	60	27993402 11 06 1 05

The Table of the Lottery-Act.

Paid their Majesties by the Contributors.	Years.	Annual Fund paid to the Contributors.
l. s. d. q. 20		l. s. d. q. 20
1000000		
50000		
1050000		140000
52500	1	7000
		140000
1102500		287000
55125	2	14350
		140000
1157625		441350
57881 05	3	22067 10
		140000
1215506 05		603417 10
60775 06 03	4	30170 17 05
		140000
1276281 11 03		7735[illegible] 07 05
63814 01 05 3	5	38679 08 04 2
		140000
1340095 12 09 3 00	6	952267 15 10 2
67004 15 07 2 15		47613 07 09 2 02
		140000
1407100 08 03 1 15		1139881 03 08 0 02
70355 00 05 0 05	7	56994 01 02 0 16
		140000
1477455 08 10 2 00	8	1336875 04 10 0 18
73872 15 05 1 06		66843 15 02 3 12
		140000
1551328 04 03 3 06	9	1543719 00 01 0 10
77566 08 02 2 07		77185 19 00 0 04
		140000
1628894 12 06 1 13	10	1760904 19 01 0 14
81444 14 07 2 01		88045 04 11 1 16
		140000
1710339 07 01 3 14	11	1988950 04 00 2 10
85516 19 04 1 03		99447 10 02 1 14
		140000
1795856 06 05 0 17	12	2228397 14 03 0 04
89792 16 03 3 12		111419 17 08 2 04
		140000
1885649 02 10 0 09	13	2479817 11 11 2 08
94282 09 01 2 16		123990 17 07 0 14
		140000
1979931 11 11 3 05	14	2743808 09 06 3 02
98996 11 07 0 15		137190 08 05 2 19
		140000
2078928 03 07 0 00	15	3020998 18 00 2 01
103946 08 02 0 12		151049 18 10 3 04
		140000
2182874 11 09 0 12	16	3312048 16 11 1 05

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The Table of the Bank of *England*.

Paid their Majesties by the Contributors.	Years.	*Annual Fund paid to the Contributors.*
l. *s.* *d.* *q.* 20		*l.* *s.* *d.* *q.* 20
1200000		
60000		
1260000	1	100000
63000		5000
		100000
1323000	2	205000
66150		10250
		100000
1389150	3	315250
69457 10		15762 10
		100000
1458607 10	4	431012 10
72930 07 06		21550 12 06
		100000
1531537 17 06	5	552563 02 06
76576 17 10 2		27628 03 01 2
		100000
1608114 15 04 2	6	680191 05 07 2
80405 14 09 0 18		34009 11 03 1 10
		100000
1688520 10 01 2 18	7	814200 16 10 3 10
84426 00 06 0 06		40710 10 0 11
		100000
1772946 10 07 3 04	8	954910 17 09 0 01
88647 06 06 1 11		47745 10 10 2 12
		100000
1861593 17 02 0 15	9	1102656 08 07 2 13
93079 13 10 1 04		55132 16 05 0 14
		100000
1954673 11 00 1 19	10	1257789 05 00 3 07
97733 13 06 2 09		62889 09 03 0 03
		100000
2052407 04 07 0 08	11	1420678 14 02 3 10
102620 07 02 3 00		71033 18 08 2 07
		100000
2155027 11 09 3 08	12	1591712 13 00 1 17
107751 07 07 0 07		79585 12 07 3 05
		100000
2262778 19 04 3 15	13	1771298 05 08 1 02
113138 18 11 2 11		885564 18 03 1 13
		100000
2375917 18 04 2 06	14	1959863 03 11 2 15
118795 17 11 0 02		97993 03 02 1 10
		100000
2494713 16 03 2 08	15	2157856 07 02 0 05
124735 13 09 3 02		107892 16 04 1 04
		100000
2619449 10 01 1 10	16	2365749 03 06 1 09

Paid their Majesties by the Contributors.	Years.	*Annual Fund paid to the Contributors.*
l. *s.* *d.* *q.* 20		*l.* *s.* *d.* *q.* 20
2619449 10 01 1 10	16	2365749 03 06 1 09
130972 09 06 0 05		118287 09 02 0 09
		100000
2750421 19 07 1 15	17	2584036 12 08 1 18
137521 01 11 3 01		129201 16 07 2 09
		100000
2887943 01 07 0 16	18	2813238 09 04 0 07
144397 03 00 3 16		140661 18 05 2 08
		100000
3032340 04 08 0 12	19	3053900 07 09 2 15
151617 00 02 3 04		152695 00 04 2 14
		100000
3183957 04 10 3 16	20	3306595 08 02 1 09
159197 17 02 3 15		165329 15 04 3 13
		100000
3343155 02 01 3 11	21	3571925 03 07 1 02
167157 15 01 1 03		178596 05 02 0 13
		100000
3510312 17 03 0 14	22	3850521 08 09 1 15
175515 12 10 1 08		192526 01 05 1 01
		100000
3685828 10 01 2 02	23	4143047 10 02 2 16
184291 08 06 0 06		207152 07 06 0 10
		100000
3870119 18 07 2 08	24	4450199 17 08 3 06
193505 19 11 0 14		222509 19 10 2 11
		100000
4063625 18 06 3 02	25	4772709 17 07 1 17
203181 05 11 0 11		238635 09 10 2 05
		100000
4266807 04 05 3 13	26	5111345 07 06 0 02
213340 07 02 2 15		255567 05 04 2 00
		100000
4480147 11 08 2 08	27	5466912 12 10 2 02
224007 07 07 0 02		273345 12 07 2 18
		100000
4704154 19 03 2 10	28	5840258 05 06 1 00
235207 14 11 2 06		292012 18 03 1 05
		100000
4939362 14 03 0 16	29	6232271 03 09 2 05
246968 02 08 2 04		311613 11 02 1 2
		100000
5186330 16 11 3 00	30	6643884 14 11 3 07
259316 10 10 0 15		332194 04 08 3 19
		100000
5445647 07 09 3 15	31	7076078 19 08 3 06
272282 07 04 2 15		353803 18 11 3 07
		100000
5717929 15 02 2 10	32	7529882 18 08 2 13

Paid their Majesties by the Contributors.	Years.	*Annual Fund paid to the Contributors.*
l. *s.* *d.* *q.* 20		*l.* *s.* *d.* *q.* 20
5717929 15 02 2 10	32	7529882 18 08 2 13
285896 09 09 0 10		376494 02 11 0 18
		100000
6003826 04 11 3 00	33	8006377 01 07 3 11
300191 06 02 3 19		400318 17 00 3 19
		100000
6304017 11 02 2 19	34	8506695 18 08 3 10
315200 17 06 2 18		425334 15 11 0 19
		100000
6619218 08 09 1 17	35	9032030 14 08 0 09
330960 18 05 1 01		451601 10 08 3 04
		100000
6950179 07 02 2 18	36	9583632 05 04 3 13
347508 19 04 1 06		479181 12 03 0 19
		100000
7297688 06 07 0 04	37	10162813 17 08 0 12
364884 08 03 3 16		508140 13 10 2 08
		100000
7662572 14 11 0 00	38	10770954 11 06 3 00
383128 12 08 3 16		538547 14 06 3 15
		100000
8045701 07 07 3 16	39	11409502 06 01 2 15
402285 01 04 2 07		570475 02 03 2 14
		100000
8447986 09 00 2 03	40	12079977 08 05 1 09
422399 06 05 1 14		603998 17 05 0 05
		100000
8870385 15 05 3 17	41	12783976 05 10 1 14
443519 05 09 1 03		639198 16 03 2 01
		100000
9313905 01 03 1 00	42	13523175 02 01 3 15
465695 05 00 3 01		676158 15 01 1 03
		100000
9779600 06 04 0 01	43	14299333 17 03 0 18
488980 00 03 3 04		714966 13 10 1 08
		100000
10268580 06 07 3 05	44	15114300 11 01 2 05
513429 00 03 3 19		755715 00 05 2 14
		100000
10782009 06 11 3 04	45	15970015 11 03 1 00
539100 09 04 0 15		798500 15 07 0 01
		100000
11321109 16 03 2 10	46	16868516 07 03 1 01

Paid their Majesties by the Contributors.	Years.	*Annual Funds paid to the Contributors.*
l. *s.* *d.* *q.* 20		*l.* *s.* *d.* *q.* 20
11321109 16 03 3 19	46	16868516 07 03 1 01
566055 09 09 3 03		843425 16 04 1 09
		100000
11887165 06 01 3 02	47	17811942 03 07 2 10
594358 05 03 2 15		890597 02 02 0 14
		100000
12481523 11 05 1 17	48	18802539 05 09 3 04
624076 03 06 3 03		940126 19 03 1 19
		100000
13105599 15 00 1 06	49	19842666 05 01 1 03
655279 19 09 0 01		992133 06 03 0 05
		100000
13760479 14 09 1 07	50	20934799 11 04 1 08
688043 19 08 3 03		1046739 19 06 3 05
		100000
14448923 14 06 0 16	51	22081539 10 11 0 13
722446 03 08 2 16		1104076 19 06 2 04
		100000
15171369 18 02 0 12	52	23285616 10 05 2 17
758568 09 10 0 15		1164280 16 06 1 02
		100000
15929938 08 01 3 07	53	24549897 06 11 3 19
796496 18 04 3 11		1227494 17 04 0 15
		100000
16726435 06 06 2 18	54	25877392 04 04 0 14
836321 15 03 3 14		1293869 12 02 2 08
		100000
17562757 01 10 2 12	55	27271261 16 06 3 02
878137 17 01 0 10		1363563 01 09 3 15
		100000
18440894 18 11 3 02	56	28734824 18 04 2 17
922044 14 11 1 11		1436741 04 11 0 02
		100000
19362939 13 11 0 13	57	30271566 03 03 2 19
968146 19 08 1 08		1513578 06 01 3 18
		100000
20331086 13 07 2 01	58	31885144 09 05 2 17
1016554 06 08 0 14		1594157 04 05 2 14
		100000
21347641 00 03 2 15	59	33579401 13 11 1 11
1067382 01 00 0 14		1678970 01 08 1 09
		100000
22415023 01 03 3 09	60	35358371 15 07 3 00

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To apply the ſaid Tables to my preſent Purpoſe.

Had the Million-Act been fill'd up with Annuities, and admitting that upon each Nominee's Life, one with another, there had been 500 *l.* advanced, there would have been in the whole 2000 Nominees, among whom (ſuppoſing there were ſeveral Children and young People) it is very probable that 7 of the 2000 Nominees would be living ſixty Years after the Commencement of the Act; and ſo long as ſeven ſhall be living, the whole yearly Fund of ſeventy thouſand Pounds *per annum* muſt be paid to the Survivors. Now the whole Million advanced, and Intereſt, with Intereſt upon Intereſt, being over-paid (as appears in the Table) in 19 Years, the Nation muſt pay 70000 *l. per annum* to the Survivors, for 41 Years after the Principal and Intereſt, and Intereſt upon Intereſt ſhall be paid, which comes to 9314216 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.*

The Annuity on the Lottery-Act is not ſo diſadvantageous to the Nation, becauſe it is of a ſhorter Continuance; yet the whole Million advanced being paid in about nine Years time, with Intereſt, and Intereſt upon Intereſt, the 140000 *l. per annum* muſt notwithſtanding be continued to be paid for ſeven Years longer, after the Contributors ſhall be repaid the whole advanced Million, with Intereſt, and Intereſt upon Intereſt, as aforeſaid, which amounts to 1129174 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d.* ſo much being given for an Encouragement to advance one Million of Money for 16 Years.

The Bank of *England* (if not redeemed by Parliament at the 11 Years end) will be the moſt detrimental of all the three, as hereafter will more plainly appear: For ſuppoſing the Contributors to the Bank ſhould pay the whole 1200000 Pounds they have ſubſcribed in to the Bank, they will be repaid the whole 1200000 *l.* and Intereſt, with Intereſt upon Intereſt, in leſs than nineteen Years, and then the Nation muſt notwithſtanding pay them 100000 *l. per annum* for ever, although the full Principal and Intereſt, with Intereſt upon Intereſt, is paid: However, we will ſuppoſe it were to terminate at 60 Years End, (for ſo far I have traced it) the Contributors will receive almoſt 14 Millions more than their Prin-

Principal and Intereſt, with Intereſt upon Intereſt; a moſt prodigious Sum for advancing 1200000 Pounds, beſides thoſe many Advantages in diſcounting Merchants Bills, Exchequer-Tallies, *&c.*

Having thus ſhewn the Advantages the Contributors will receive for advancing their Money on theſe Funds, I now come to ſhew the many Evils that unavoidably attend the raiſing Money by thoſe Methods.

And here I might take notice how the monied Men are enrich'd by the Ruines of the poor and induſtrious Traders, how Gentlemen (whoſe Eſtates are in Land) are preſſed with Taxes, while the monied Men are in a manner Tax-free; the Landed-man paying more Taxes to their Majeſties out of an Eſtate of 100 *l. per annum*, than the monied Men do for 10000 *l.* in Money, (what they advance on thoſe Funds being excuſed from Taxes by Act of Parliament) notwithſtanding they receive more Profit by 1000 Pounds in Money than a Gentleman can receive out of an Eſtate in Land worth 3000 Pounds, as I doubt not but to make appear.

I might alſo have ſhown how landed Gentlemen and the poor induſtrious Tradeſmen raiſe Money not only to carry on the War, but to enrich thoſe who advance Money on theſe Funds, they having no ſmall Part of the Money raiſed, as appears by the foregoing Tables.

I might alſo take notice of the extraordinary Advantages given to monied Men; ſuch as putting a Perſon into a Capacity for 500 *l.* or leſs, to receive from 100 *l. per annum*, to 10000 *l. per annum* Annuity, as in the Million-Act; and for 10 Pounds, to have from 10 Pounds *per annum*, to 1000 Pounds *per annum*, as in the Lottery-Act: But I ſhall wave theſe, becauſe if this had been all the Grievance, the Evil had been the leſs, in regard the Nation would have been never the poorer, but only one Subject enrich'd by the Spoils of another; but I will prove, that this new Method of raiſing Money endangers the Nation it ſelf, and that in divers Reſpects.

Firſt; It will moſt certainly ruine our Trade, without which the Nation cannot long ſubſiſt, much leſs be able to maintain a War.

Secondly; It will be a Means to carry out our Wealth, and thereby will impoveriſh the Kingdom.

Thirdly; It will ruine many Gentlemen of Eſtates, and bring Land to 12 or 14 Years Purchaſe.

That

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That these Funds will ruine our Trade, I prove by these Arguments. Whatsoever draws the Money out of Trade, or impairs the Credit of Traders, must necessarily be very injurious, if not destructive to Trade, because no Trade can be managed without Money or Credit: but these Funds do draw the Money out of Trade, and impair the Credit of Traders, and consequently are very injurious, if not destructive to Trade.

My first Proposition all Men must grant; I shall therefore apply my self to prove the second Proposition, *viz.* That these Funds draw the Money out of Trade, and impair the Credit of Traders.

To prove which I shall consider Traders as trading with their own Stocks, or borrowing Money at Interest, to drive their Trades. To begin therefore with such who trade with their own Stocks: Before these Encouragements were given to those who advanced Money on these late Funds, our Merchants, and considerable Traders, if they could get 12 or 14 *per cent. per annum* clear for every 100 Pounds they had in Stock, were well contented, thinking themselves sufficiently rewarded for their Pains and Industry, not knowing any other way, wherein to employ their Money to the like Advantage: but these late Funds have diverted that Humour, and turn'd their *Genius* from Trade, quite another way; for whereas formerly a great Part of their Time was taken up in contriving how to improve their Money to the best Advantage in the way of their Trade, and to provide for their Families, by an honest Industry; now almost their whole Discourse is of Lottery-Tickets, Annuities, Bank-Bills, *&c.* and in contriving how they may draw their Money out of Trade, to put it in upon some of these late Funds, upon the Prospect of the great Advantages they are capable of receiving thereby, beyond what they can expect to gain by their Trade, and that also free from Taxes. Now although their Majesties have been supplied with Money by these Means, yet the greatest Part of the Money so advanced being drawn out of Trade, must necessarily impair and lessen the Trade of the Nation, for want of sufficient Stock to carry it on: which will more plainly appear, if we cast our Eye upon the poor industrious Traders, who not having Stock enough of their own, wherewith to drive their

Trades,

Trades, having been forc'd to borrow Money at Interest, to supply that Defect; their Creditors who formerly (not being able otherwise to dispose of their Money) courted them to take their Money at easy Interest, knowing them to be Honest and Careful in their Business; now call in their Money, alledging they can make 10, 15, or 20 *l. per Cent. per annum*, by lending it to the Government, or by paying it in upon these Funds: which sudden Demands, the poor Tradesmen being unable to comply with, they are forc'd to pacify their Creditors, with Promises of larger Interest. But the poor Men, not being able to drive their Trades on such disadvantageous Terms, and to provide for their Families, are forc'd to leave off their Trades, and get in their Money to pay off their Creditors, and betake themselves to some other Employments for their Livelyhoods, or else they sink under their Burdens, being no longer able to bear the Pressures of them.

I come now to shew how Injurious these Funds are to our Foreign Trade, the Preservation whereof is of no small Import to the Nation; for that being once Lost, is not easily Regained: and that these Funds are Injurious to our Foreign Trade, I prove by these Arguments. Those Merchants who can sell their Commodities cheapest at any Foreign Markets, may Engross to themselves the Trade of those Foreign Parts; those who pay a less Interest for Money, as supposing 3 or 4 *per Cent. per Annum*, can sell their Commodities cheaper, than those who pay a greater Interest, *viz.* 8 or 10 *per Cent. per Annum:* but some of our Neighbours pay no more than 3 or 4 *per Cent. per Annum* for Interest, and our English Merchants must pay 8 or 10 *per Cent. per Annum* for Interest; and consequently those our Neighbours may Engross to themselves the Trade of those Foreign Parts.

The Truth of these Propositions are so obvious, that I need not bring any Proof to corroborate them, but I shall only illustrate them by one plain Instance, *viz.* I suppose none will deny, that Interest of Money in *Holland*, is not above 3, or at highest 4 *per Cent. per Annum*, and any Dutch Merchants may have what Money they please on those Terms; now how is it possible for our English Merchants, who must pay almost 3 times the Interest for

Money,

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Money, to ſell their Commodities ſo cheap as the Dutch Merchants? for ſuppoſe a Dutch Merchant takes up Money at Intereſt, and therewith trades to *Turkey*, or to any other Part, where our Engliſh Merchants trade, if the Dutch Merchant makes 20 or 25 *per Cent.* Profit of his Money, and hath his Returns in a Year or two, he is well ſatisfied with his Gain, and continues on his Trade, having 12 or 14 or 16 *per Cent.* Profit, more than his Intereſt; but if our Engliſh Merchant makes but 20 or 25 *per Cent.* Profit in the like time, the great Intereſt he muſt pay, will ſwallow up almoſt his whole Profit, leaving him little or nothing for his Adventure. Now this in proceſs of Time, will diſhearten our Merchants, diſcourage Navigation, ruin our Trade, and will leave it in the Hand of thoſe who can trade with leſs Diſadvantages than we can, and who having once got the Trade in their Hand, will not eaſily part with it.

Object. *If any Object, that there is not ſuch ſcarcity of Money among Merchants, or Traders, as I have ſet forth; neither do they give ſuch high Intereſt for Money as* 8 *or* 10 per Cent. per Annum.

Anſw. I Anſwer, the ſcarcity of Money, and the great Complaints of all ſorts of Traders for want of Money, (ſince it hath been drawn out of Trade, to advance on the late Funds) is a Truth too well known, to be denied; and that our Merchants, and other Traders, muſt pay 8 or 10 *per Cent. per Annum* Intereſt for Money (if they want it) is as demonſtrable; for admit a Trader muſt take up Money at Intereſt, can it be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that any Man will lend his Money for 5 or 6 *per Cent. per Annum*, when he can make 8 or 10 *per Cent. per Annum*, by advancing it on theſe Funds? or can it be thought, that Perſons will continue their Money in Tradeſmens hands at the uſual Intereſt, when they can have almoſt double the Intereſt, by lending it to the Government; eſpecially when they come to be well ſatisfied, that what they advance on the ſaid Funds, is ſafe and ſecure?

Object. *But a great part of the Money was advanced by ſuch who had plenty of Money, and did not employ it in Trade, and not by Tradeſmen.*

Anſw.

Anſw. That very many Traders paid in large Sums of Money from 1000 to 10000 *l.* apiece, cannot be denied by any, who have ſeen the Liſts of the Names of the Contributors to the ſeveral Funds; and the Money advanced by thoſe who had no Trade, was notwithſtanding taken out of Trade, as being drawn out of Tradeſmens hands, to whom ſuch Money was lent, as hath been already ſet forth.

Object. *But many of our Merchants trade with their own Stocks, and have no occaſion to take up Money at Intereſt.*

Anſw. This amounts to one and the ſame thing; for if our Merchants can get as much by advancing their Money on theſe Funds, as they can by Trading abroad, can we think they will be ſo imprudent, to venture their Eſtates to Foreign Parts out of their Reach, and ſubject to ſo many Risques, as Diſhoneſty or Inſolvency of Factors, hazard of the Sea, and danger of the Enemy? At the beſt, it cannot be ſuppoſed they will employ ſo much of their Eſtates in Trade, as they would have done, had they not had this Opportunity of making ſuch conſiderable Advantages of their Money at home, by paying it in on theſe Funds; and no doubt when they have found the Sweet of it, they will draw the remainder of their Eſtates out of Trade, in expectation of the like opportunity, if the Parliament ſhall think fit to raiſe more Money by the like Methods.

I come in the next place to ſhow, that the great Encouragements given to Perſons to advance Money on the late Funds, will be a means to carry out our Wealth, and thereby will impoveriſh the Kingdom. I need not form any Arguments to prove this Aſſertion: thoſe who know what high Intereſt is, muſt acknowledg it is generally deſtructive to thoſe who pay it, but is a certain Profit to ſuch who receive it; and there being leave given to all Foreigners to advance Money on the ſaid Funds, and very conſiderable Sums (as I have been inform'd) being remitted from Foreign Parts, and paid in by Foreigners for that purpoſe, it cannot be expected but the Intereſt of ſuch Money, muſt be ſent out of the Nation every Year, as it grows due, which in 16 Years, will be above 330 *l.* for every 100 *l.* advanced by them on the Lottery Act,

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and above 3000 *l.* for every 100 in 60 Years time, for all they pay into the Bank of *England*; beſides their Parts or Shares in the great Advantages, that will be made by diſcounting Bills, Exchequer-Tallies, *&c.* And if that *Maxim* holds true, as it muſt and does in this preſent caſe, *That the Wealth of a Nation is greater or leſſer in Proportion, according as its Imports and Exports do more or leſs exceed each other*; I am ſure, the great Sums that muſt be ſent over yearly for the Intereſt of Money advanced by Foreigners from abroad, muſt in time beggar the Nation; ſince we receive nothing again in return for what is ſo ſent out: and if it be an Evil (as it really is) to enrich a few of our own Subjects, by the ruin of the far greater Part, I am ſure, *à fortiori*, it is a much greater Miſchief for us to enrich Foreigners by the Spoils of our Engliſh Subjects: and therefore whatſoever value any Perſon may put upon the bringing great Sums of Money into the Nation from abroad; it is plain it is not for the Nation's Intereſt to encourage it.

I come now to ſhow, that the great Encouragments given to thoſe who advanced Money on the late Funds, fall no leſs heavy on Gentlemen whoſe Eſtates are in Land, the value of which always bears ſome proportion with the Intereſt of Money, theſe being pincht both ways: for as the Taxes (neceſſarily laid on Lands) make Land leſs eſteemed, and conſequently leſs valuable than formerly; ſo this Encouragment given to the Contributors to the late Funds (which is in effect a creating a new ſort of Purchaſes much more advantageous than Land) will certainly bring Land to 12 or 14 Years purchaſe, if not leſs. For Men will hardly be prevailed with to keep, much leſs to purchaſe Eſtates in Land, by which they cannot have 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum* for their Money, when they can buy a perpetual Rent-charge on the Crown, (as in the Bank of *England*) which will bring them in above 8 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, clear of all Taxes, beſides the other propoſed Advantages. For admit any Perſon hath 50 *l. per Annum* Eſtate in Land, the Taxes of 4 *s.* in the Pound, Charges for finding Arms, Trophy-Money, *&c.* ſwallow up 11 or 12 *l. per Annum*, by which means the Owner hath not above 38 or 39 *l. per Annum* at moſt, clear to himſelf; if therefore he ſells his Land

Land but at 12 Years purchaſe, it will yield him 600 *l.* with which he may purchaſe 50 *l. per Annum* in the Bank free of all Taxes, which is 11 or 12 *l. per Annum* more than he could receive out of his Eſtate during the War, and as much as his Eſtate will bring him in in time of Peace, beſides his Intereſt in the aforementioned Advantages.

And who will not chooſe to have the Bank-Bills rather than Land at 20 Years Purchaſe, if they go current, with 3 *l. per cent. per annum* Intereſt? which is almoſt as much as his Lands will bring him in; the Bank-Bills being ſo much more preferable than Land, as they are always as ſo much ready Money by a Man to anſwer any preſent Occaſions; while the Land, like a Drug, lies on his Hands, upon which he is not able to raiſe half the Value, unleſs he ſells it out-right, which he cannot do without great Expence of Time and Money, in examining Titles, drawing Conveyances, levying Fines, *&c.* Far better had it been for the Gentlemen whoſe Eſtates are in Land, to have paid half their yearly Incomes in Taxes, ſince that would have pinch'd them only for the preſent, during the War; and by retrenching their Expences, they might have preſerv'd their Eſtates; which, if notwithſtanding they had been neceſſitated to ſell, they might have had as many Years Purchaſe within a Year or two, as they could have had before the Taxes were laid upon them, the Purchaſers knowing theſe Taxes will not laſt always. But now perpetual Rent-Charges (if I may ſo call them) being to be bought, ſo far more advantageous than Land, and the Bank-Bills being ſo profitable, and (for the Reaſons aforeſaid) more eligible than Land, it cannot be expected if the War were ended, that Land ſhould ſell for 18, much leſs for 20 Years Purchaſe, when a Man at the ſame time may buy a perpetual Income from the Crown, free from Taxes, for 12 Years Purchaſe.

Object. *But it may be objected, that there are not any Eſtates in Land to be ſold at ſuch low Rates as* 12 *or* 14 *Years Purchaſe, as hath been ſuggeſted.*

Anſw. I grant it, for tho there are many Eſtates to be ſold, and never more than at this time, thoſe who have lent Money upon Gentlemens Eſtates calling it in to advance upon ſome of theſe late Funds;

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yet Perſons are very loth to part with their Eſtates at an Undervalue, tho part with them they muſt, ſuch whoſe Eſtates are in Mortgage: and if they cannot ſell their Eſtates for what they would, they muſt ſell them for what they can get, or elſe muſt expect to be ejected, or barr'd of the Equity of Redemption. Beſides, theſe Funds being as yet but Novelties, every one is not ready to embarque in them; but when People once find that when they go to the Exchequer, or to the Bank, they have their Annuities or Intereſt-Money paid them punctually every half Year, upon Demand, without any farther Trouble or Defalcation for Taxes, it will quickly cauſe them to diſeſteem Land, with which they meet with ſo much Trouble, and upon which are ſo many Taxes; and therefore it is not rational to take our Meaſures from the preſent Value of Lands, but rather from the Value we may reaſonably ſuppoſe Lands will come to be ſold for, when Gentlemen whoſe Eſtates are mortgaged, are under a Force and abſolute Neceſſity of ſelling their Eſtates, and when Perſons are a little better acquainted with, and reconciled to theſe new ſorts of Purchaſes.

Object. *I ſhall anſwer one Objection more, no leſs frivolous than common*, viz. *That the Money paid in on theſe Funds will circulate.*

Anſw. I grant it does circulate; for Money is made to paſs from one to another in Payment, but does it circulate into the Tradeſman's Stock again, out of which it was taken, ſo as to enable him to drive as great a Trade as formerly, before he leſſen'd his Stock, by advancing his Money upon theſe Funds? Is the poor Trader relieved thereby, who was forc'd to draw his Money out of his Trade to ſatisfy his Creditors? Is the Gentleman whoſe Eſtate is mortgaged, any thing the better for this Circulation? or is the Intereſt of Money lower'd thereby? or does it not rather in time circulate into the Pockets it came out of? as I have already ſhown it does.

Much might be ſaid of the Bank of *England* in particular, as they are a Body of Men incorporated by their Majeſties, and confirm'd by Parliament. And I cannot but take notice of the prudent Foreſight of our Legiſlators, who wiſely provided againſt the Danger of creating ſo great a Body, without fit Bounds and Limitations,

ons, and did therefore prohibit the Bank, to buy, ſell, or trade in any Goods or Merchandize, that ſo the Subject might not be oppreſs'd by their monopolizing with their commanding Stock; but yet I find they are enabled to purchaſe and enjoy to them and their Succeſſors, Lands, Rents, Tenements and Hereditaments, of what Nature or Quality ſoever (Crown-Lands excepted) without any ſuch Limitation, as is uſual in other Charters: and if by the Statute of *Mortmain*, 15 *Rich.* 2. all petty Corporations of Cities, Towns, or Boroughs, which have a perpetual Commonalty, were prohibited to purchaſe Lands, becauſe they have perpetual Succeſſion, I doubt not but the Parliament (if they ſhall think fit to continue the Corporation of the Bank for a longer time than eleven Years) will be pleaſed to put them under ſome Limitations, in reſpect of Purchaſes. For ſuppoſe this Bank have never no other Fund or Revenue ſettled upon them, upon their advancing more Money to their Majeſties, (which without doubt they have an eye to, and thoſe who enter not into the Account of it, may think it will be no ſmall Advantage to their Majeſties and the Kingdom, to have ſuch a Bank ready at any time to aſſiſt their Majeſties with Money upon any extraordinary occaſions) the Bank (with the 100000 *l. per Annum* already ſettled upon them, if it be continued to them and their Succeſſors for 60 Years) may divide 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, every Year among them, and may have above fourteen Millions (being more than all the Money ſuppoſed to be in the Kingdom) in their hands: So that (in ſuch caſe) all Perſons muſt in time come to them for Money if they want it, and muſt give them what *Premium*, or Conſideration they ſhall think fit, for the Loan of it; and being once Maſters of the whole Caſh of the Nation, what ſhall hinder them of being (in time) Maſters of the Land too, ſince there will be indigent Perſons to the End of the World, that will ſell their Eſtates? And if the Directors of the Bank manage their Buſineſs as they may, none elſe having Money, there can be no Buyers but themſelves; and conſequently they may have Gentlemens Eſtates at their own rates, and will be Maſters of the Eſtates as well as the Caſh of the Nation: and what ſhall hinder them, but they may in time make the Nation it ſelf pay what they pleaſe for the Loan of Money, if they

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they ſhall ſtand in need of it? And tho I doubt not, but many may make a Jeſt of this my Suggeſtion; yet nothing is more plain than that it may be ſo, if they are continued a Corporation for 60 Years, (the time I have ſuppoſed) againſt which we have no other Security, but the Gentlemens good Nature, that they will not be ſo unkind to their Prince, nor ſo ſevere to their fellow-Subjects: for if it be granted, that there be not 12 Millions of Money in the Nation (whereas ſome compute, that there are not 8 Millions in the Kingdom) and the Governour and Directors of the Bank are not obliged to make Dividends but when they pleaſe, as I do not find by the Act they are, they may have all the Money in the Nation three times over in 60 Years.

Obj. *But ſome may ſay, that all this Buſineſs which I make ſuch a Scarecrow of, is but* 3 l. per Cent. per Annum *extraordinary Intereſt, paid to ſuch who advance Money to their Majeſties; and the Nation muſt be in a very ſorry Condition, if the paying* 3 l. per Cent. per Annum *extraordinary Intereſt, will ruin it.*

Anſw. Thoſe who make a Butt of 3 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, know not what they ſay; they may as well ſay, it is but 30000*l. per Annum* extraordinary for a Million of Money, and that in 60 Years time comes to above 11 Millions, at 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum* Intereſt, with Intereſt upon Intereſt, upon one Million of Money only; and what loſs muſt it be then to the Nation, if we ſhould take up many Millions at the ſame Terms? And yet this is the leaſt of the Nation's Loſs, for it occaſions the loſs of our Trade, the ruin of Families, and the deſtruction of Gentlemens Eſtates, as hath been already ſhown: ſo that nothing is more obvious, than that the raiſing Money on Funds, by the late Methods, will ruin Trade, diſcourage our Navigation, leſſen their Majeſties Cuſtoms, impoveriſh the Subjects, abate the value of Lands to 12 or 14 Years Purchaſe; and if the War ſhoud continue a few Years longer, I cannot foreſee which way the Parliament can raiſe Money, to enable their Majeſties to proſecute the War, or how they will be able to ſettle Funds ſufficient, whereon to raiſe Money for the ſupply of their Majeſties, if they purſue the ſame Methods of raiſing it.

Having

Having thus ſhown, upon what diſadvantageous Terms both to their Majeſties and the Kingdom, their Majeſties are ſupplied with Money on the ſaid Funds; I now come to ſhow, how their Majeſties may be plentifully ſupplied with Money, and the Subjects enrich'd by the Taxes raiſed on them.

PROPOSALS.

Firſt, That it be enacted, that any Perſon who hath an Eſtate in Fee, of Free-hold, or Copy-hold Land, may ſettle ſuch their Eſtate upon twenty Commiſſioners, *viz.* four Commiſſioners to be appointed by their Majeſties, their Heirs or Succeſſors; ſix Commiſſioners by the Houſe of Lords, and ten Commiſſioners by the Houſe of Commons, in Truſt for a Security, to make good all Bills, as ſhall be iſſued out upon the Credit of ſuch their Eſtates, to be ſettled for ſuch Purpoſes.

Secondly, That there ſhall be a general Regiſter kept in *London*, and a particular Regiſter in the chief City or Town in each County, where ſhall be entred all the Eſtates intended to be ſettled.

Thirdly, That none ſhall be permitted to ſettle his or her Eſtate, until he or ſhe ſhall have entered in the General Regiſter in *London*, and in the Particular Regiſter in the County, where ſuch Eſtate lies, his or her Chriſtian Name, Sirname, Profeſſion, Place of Abode, the Particulars of, and his or her Title to ſuch Eſtate, which he or ſhe deſire to ſettle for the ſpace of ſix Months; in which time, if no Claim be laid to, nor *Caveat* enter'd againſt the ſettling of ſuch Eſtate, the ſaid Eſtate ſhall be ſettled, and Bills of Credit (not exceeding the value of 20 Years Purchaſe) ſhall be iſſued out upon the Security of ſuch Eſtate, as the preſent yearly Value of ſuch Eſtate ſhall appear to be upon Examination to be made by the Commiſſioners, and by the Oaths of two or more credible Witneſſes.

Fourthly, That the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint three or more

under-

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underſtanding Men in each County, who ſhall make a ſtrict Enquiry in the ſeveral Counties, after the Value, Titles, Proprietors, Occupiers, or Tenants of each and every Eſtate, entred in the County-Regiſters in order to be ſettled, and ſhall tranſmit their ſeveral Informations to the Commiſſioners.

Fifthly, That the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint twenty able Counſel, to examine the Titles of all Eſtates which ſhall be ſettled, and no Eſtate ſhall be ſettled but upon the Approbation of three or more of the ſaid Counſel, to be ſignified under their Hands.

Sixthly, That no Eſtate ſhall be ſettled, againſt the Settlement whereof any *Caveat* ſhall be entred, or where the Counſel are not clear in their Opinion, that the Title is good, until ſuch Title ſhall be cleared.

Seventhly, If any Perſon ſhall make an undue Settlement of an Eſtate he hath no right to, the Party (whoſe Eſtate it ſhall appear to be) ſhall (upon good Proof thereof) be intituled to the Eſtate and all the Profits ariſing, or that ſhall or may ariſe by ſuch Settlement, and ſhall have his Remedy at Law, againſt the Perſon who made ſuch undue ſettlement of his Eſtate, for all the Bills of Credit or Profits he ſhall have received by virtue of ſuch Settlement; and may ſue for, and recover treble Damages, with coſt of Suit, to the Party aggrieved by ſuch undue Settlement; to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of their Majeſties Courts at *Weſtminſter*, &c. *prout* in other Acts.

Eighthly, That any Perſon may ſettle his mortgaged Eſtate, giving the Mortgagee three Months notice in Writing of ſuch his intended Settlement; but no Mortgager ſhall receive any Profit or Advantage thereby, without the conſent of the Mortgagee, until ſuch time that the Mortgagee ſhall be fully paid his Principal, Intereſt, and all reaſonable Charges by the ſaid Mortgagee expended or laid out upon ſuch mortgaged Eſtate, or for or by reaſon of ſuch Mortgage, before and until ſuch time of notice given in Writing, by the Mortgager to the Mortgagee, of ſuch intended Settlement.

Ninthly,

Ninthly, The ſaid Bills of Credit ſhall be current in payment, by Indorſment *toties quoties*, from the Party delivering, or paying, to the Party receiving the ſame, as the lawful Coin of the Kingdom.

Tenthly, That all thoſe Perſons, who ſhall ſettle their Eſtates may and ſhall chooſe 25 Directors once in every three Years, in the Month of *September*, by the Majority of Votes, to be brought or ſent in writing, the Commiſſioners giving publick Notice in three ſeveral Gazetts, a Month at leaſt before every ſuch Election or Elections: any three or more of which Directors, together with any two or more of the Commiſſioners, may prepare Bills of Credit, to be iſſued out upon the Security of any Eſtate, or Eſtates.

Eleventhly, That upon the Death or other Vacancy of any Commiſſioner to be appointed by their Majeſties, their Heirs or Succeſſors, their Majeſties, their Heirs or Succeſſors, may fill up ſuch, and every ſuch Vacancy.

That upon the Death, or other Vacancy, of any one or more of the Commiſſioners to be appointed by the Houſe of Lords, the ſurviving or remaining Commiſſioners, of the Houſe of Lords, ſhall nominate and appoint one or more Perſons, to ſupply ſuch, and every ſuch Vacancy, who ſhall have full Power, and Authority, to act as a Commiſſioner, or Commiſſioners, and ſhall be deemed, and taken to be ſuch, to all Intents and Purpoſes; and ſo ſhall continue to act (by virtue of ſuch Commiſſion received from the ſaid Commiſſioners) until he, or they, or until ſome other Perſon, or Perſons, ſhall be choſen and appointed by the Houſe of Lords, and no longer.

That upon the like Death, or Vacancy, of any one or more of the Commiſſioners to be appointed by the Houſe of Commons, the ſurviving or remaining Commiſſioners of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall nominate and appoint one or more Perſons to ſupply ſuch, and every ſuch Vacancy, who ſhall have full Power and Authority to act as a Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners; and ſhall be deem'd, eſteem'd, and taken to be ſuch, to all Intents and Purpoſes; and ſo ſhall continue to act (by virtue of ſuch Commiſſion, received from the ſaid

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Commiſſioners) until he or they, or until ſome other Perſon or Perſons, ſhall be choſen and appointed by the Houſe of Commons, and no longer: It being hereby intended, that there ſhall never be any Vacancy of the Commiſſioners; but that there ſhall be conſtantly four Commiſſioners for their Majeſties, ſix Commiſſioners for the Houſe of Lords, and ten Commiſſioners for the Houſe of Commons.

Twelfthly, That their Majeſties ſhall and may allow each and every of the Commiſſioners, 1000 *l. per annum*, and no more.

Thirteenthly, That no Commiſſioner ſhall be diſplaced, but by Authority of Parliament.

Fourteenthly, That there ſhall be fifteen Commiſſioners, and twenty Directors preſent, and conſenting to the iſſuing out all Bills of Credit to be advanced to their Majeſties, upon any Parliamentary Fund.

Fifteenthly, That their Majeſties may allow 1000 *l. per Annum*, and no more, to the Commiſſioners and Directors, for their Charge in iſſuing out, and renewing the Bills of Credit, for each Million value in Bills advanced to their Majeſties, upon any Parliamentary Fund; and for the Salaries of Book-keepers, Accomptants, Clerks, and inferiour Officers; and all other Charges whatſoever, until the Bills of Credit iſſued out for ſuch Money, ſhall be paid and cancell'd.

Sixteenthly, That their Majeſties, their Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall and may pay the Commiſſioners and Directors, out of any Fund ſettled by Parliament for that Purpoſe, 3 *l. per cent. per annum*, and no more, for Intereſt of all Bills of Credit, they ſhall advance to their Majeſties.

Seventeenthly, That the Commiſſioners and Directors ſhall pay the ſaid 3 *l. per cent. per annum*, to the Perſons, upon the Security of whoſe Eſtates ſuch Bills were iſſued out, every Year at two equal Payments, without any Gratuity or Reward; and if the Commiſſioners or Directors, ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay the ſaid 3 *l. per cent. per annum*, or any part of it, to the ſaid Perſons to whom it ſhall be due and payable, (provided the Commiſſioners and Directors ſhall have received the ſame) ſuch Commiſſioners and Directors ſhall

ſhall forfeit and pay to each and every Perſon aggrieved by ſuch Non-payment, treble Damage, *&c.*

Eighteenthly, That their Majeſties, their Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall and may pay to the ſaid Commiſſioners and Directors, for all the Bills of Credit hereafter to be iſſued out and advanced to their Majeſties upon the Credit of any Fund ſettled, or to be ſettled by Parliament for the Payment of any Annuity, in lieu of, or in recompence for ſuch Bills of Credit, by them iſſued out, and advanced to their Majeſties upon the Credit of ſuch Funds, the ſeveral Rates and Annuities, according to the ſeveral Terms, or Number of Years herein after particularly ſet down and expreſs'd, *viz.*

		l.	*s.*	
For an Annuity of	100 Years	3.	10.	*per Cent. per Annum.*
	66. 8 Months	4.	---	
	50 Years	4.	10.	
	40 Years	5.	---	
	33. 4 Months	5.	10.	
	25 Years	6.	10.	
	20 Years	7.	10.	
	16 Years	8.	15.	
	13. 4 Months	10.	---	
	10 Years	12.	10.	

and no more, for each and every 100 *l.* value, in Bills of Credit, iſſued out to their Majeſties upon the Credit of any ſuch Fund or Funds, by the ſaid Commiſſioners and Directors as aforeſaid.

Nineteenthly, That the Commiſſioners and Directors ſhall pay, or cauſe to be paid to the Perſons upon the Credit of whoſe Eſtates ſuch Bills were iſſued out, 2 *l.* 10 *s. per cent. per annum*, for each 100 *l.* Pound value in Bills of Credit, advanced to their Majeſties, in like manner as is appointed for the Payment of the 3 *l. per cent. per annum* Intereſt, and upon the like Penalties or Forfeitures for Non-payment; and with the whole Reſidue of ſuch Annuities, they are to diſcharge, and cancel every Year part of the Bills of Credit: by which means, all the Bills of Credit will be paid, and

 cancell'd

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cancell'd in the determined Term of Years, for which the Payment of ſuch Annuity or Annuities, were ſettled.

Twentieth, That every Perſon who ſhall iſſue out, and advance Bills of Credit upon the Security of his or their Eſtate, for the Uſe of their Majeſties, ſhall be exempted from Taxes to their Majeſties, for ſuch Part of their Eſtates ſettled for thoſe Purpoſes, and advanced for their Majeſties Service: and any three of the Commiſſioners ſhall give a Certificate of the ſame; and each Certificate ſhall be entred down in a Book or Books, to be kept by the Commiſſioners and Directors for that Purpoſe.

21*ſt*. That all Eſtates ſhall be ſettled, and Bills of Credit advanced upon the Security of them, in order as they were entred in the General Regiſter, without preference or otherwiſe.

22*d*. That any Perſon or Perſons (after their Eſtate or Eſtates ſhall be ſettled ſix Months) may have what Bills of Credit they pleaſe for their own proper Uſe or Uſes, not exceeding 20 Years purchaſe, of the preſent Yearly value of their Eſtates; paying the Commiſſioners and Directors for each 100 *l*. value in Bills of Credit, to be kept for their own proper Uſe or Uſes, 10 *s*. *per Annum* for the Charges which the ſaid Commiſſioners and Directors muſt neceſſarily be at in iſſuing out, and renewing the Bills of Credit; and towards the Payment of Salaries to Servants, and all other their Charges whatſoever.

23*d*. That any Perſon or Perſons (after their Eſtate or Eſtates ſhall have been ſettled ſix Months) may have what Bills of Credit they pleaſe on their own proper Accounts, not exceeding 20 Years purchaſe, of the preſent Yearly value of their Eſtates; paying the Commiſſioners and Directors any of the following Annuities according to the ſeveral Terms of Years, next and immediately hereinafter ſet down: That is to ſay,

For

For an Annuity of

	l.	*s.*	
50 Years	2.	10.	
40 Years	3.	—	
33. 4 Months	3.	10.	
25 Years	4.	10.	*per Cent. per Annum.*
20 Years	5.	10.	
16 Years	6.	15.	
13. 4 Months	8.	—	
10 Years	10.	10.	

and no more, for each, and every 100 *l*. value in Bills of Credit, iſſued out by the Commiſſioners and Directors, to him or them, for his or their own proper Uſe or Uſes; 10 *s*. *per cent*. *per annum* (part of the ſaid Annuities) to be paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners and Directors, for their Charges, to be equally divided among them; and with the Remainder, or Reſidue of the ſaid Annuities, the ſaid Commiſſioners and Directors ſhall diſcharge, and cancel Bills of Credit, for part of the Principal, until all, and every part of the Principal, ſhall be paid, and the Bills of Credit iſſued out thereupon cancelled.

24*th*. That any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have or receive any of the ſaid Bills of Credit, may renew them once in every Calendar-Month, without Fee or Reward.

25*th*. That any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall renew any Bill or Bills of Credit, may have as many Bills of Credit as they pleaſe for any Bill of Credit of the like value; but no Bill of Credit is to be made for a leſs value than 5 *l*.

26*th*. That any Commiſſioner or Director, who ſhall, directly or indirectly, take any greater *Premium*, Conſideration or Reward, for doing their Duties enjoined them by this Act, he or they ſhall be ſuſpended from their Place or Places, until the next Seſſion of Parliament.

27*th*. That the Commiſſioners and Directors ſhall cauſe a compleat Ballance of their Books, to be drawn up every Year, in the Month of *Auguſt*, unto the firſt Day of the ſaid Month, to be ſubject to the Inſpection of a Committee or Committees of the Lords or Commons in Parliament.

28*th*.

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28*th*. That every Commiſſioner or Director, who ſhall iſſue out Bills of Credit, upon the Security of any Eſtate, to a greater value than 20 Years purchaſe of ſuch Eſtate, as the ſame ſhall be ſworn to be worth by two or more credible Witneſſes; or ſhall iſſue out Bills of Credit, for the Security of which, no Eſtate ſhall be firſt ſettled; or ſhall lend, or advance to their Majeſties, any Bills of Credit, otherwiſe than upon a Parliamentary Fund, and by the Conſent and Authority of Parliament, ſhall incur, and ſuffer the Pains and Penalties of High-Treaſon.

29*th*. That it ſhall be High-Treaſon to counterfeit any of the ſaid Bills, or to offer them in Payment, knowing the ſame to be counterfeited.

Having thus finiſhed my Propoſals, I ſhall mention ſomething of thoſe many great Advantages which their Majeſties and the whole Nation will reap by this propoſed Method.

Firſt; Their Majeſties will be plentifully ſupplied with Money on much eaſier Terms, and far greater Sums might have been raiſed on the Million-Act, Lottery-Act, and Bank of *England*, by this propoſed Method, than were raiſed by the ſaid Funds by the late Methods; and the like may be done on any future Fund: and the more Money any Fund raiſes, the fewer Funds will need to be ſettled, and conſequently the Nation will be leſs burdened.

Secondly; It will certainly unite their Majeſties and the People, and engage them inſeparably in each other's Intereſt.

Thirdly; Theſe propoſed Bills of Credit being a new Species of Money, and to all Intents and Purpoſes as uſeful as Money, it will be (as it were) an introducing of ſo many more freſh monied Men into the Kingdom, with ſeveral Millions of Money more than was before, for the Supply of their Majeſties; and will anſwer all Occaſions, as the bringing in ſo many Millions of Money into the Nation would or could have done.

Fourthly; Money naturally begetting Money, every Million value in theſe Bills of Credit will produce as much Profit as a Million of Money; and if employed in Trade, and but 6 *l. per cent. per*

annum

annum got by it, each Million value in Bills of Credit iſſued out upon the Security of Gentlemens Eſtates, will bring in 60000 *l. per annum* Profit every Year to the Nation.

Fifthly; It will keep great Sums in the Nation, that otherwiſe will be ſent out of the Nation for Intereſt; and will enable us to lend, who are now forced to borrow of others.

Sixthly; It will animate our Merchants, and ſet them upon the ſame Level, in reſpect of Trade, with our Neighbours.

Seventhly; It will encourage all Artificers and Handicrafts, and bring new Manufactures into the Kingdom; which cannot now be wrought here by reaſon of high Intereſt; and ſet all our Poor at work, many Thouſands of whom are now in a ſtarving Condition for want of Employment: and it will turn the Genius of the Subjects into the right Channel again, by putting them upon the improving their Money in Trade.

Eighthly; It will eaſe all the Nobility and Gentry from Taxes, who ſhall advance Bills of Credit to their Majeſties upon the Security of their Eſtates, and will add 50 or 60 *l. per annum* to every 100 *l. per annum* of their preſent Eſtates.

Ninthly; Gentlemen will have an Opportunity of improving their Eſtates by building, repairing, planting, draining or watering their Lands; who are not now able to do it, by reaſon of Scarcity of Money, and high Intereſt: by which means many thouſand People, who are now chargeable to the Pariſhes, will be employed in all the ſeveral Parts of this Kingdom.

Tenthly; It will enable all ſuch whoſe Eſtates are mortgaged, or otherwiſe engaged, to clear their Eſtates from Incumbrances: and thoſe may have Bills of Credit upon the Security of their own Eſtates for 10 *s. per Cent. per annum*, as in Propoſal 22. who now pay 5, 6 or 7 *l. per Cent. per annum*; or elſe by paying a ſmall Annuity, as in Propoſal 23. they may by Degrees, and upon eaſy Terms, pay off Principal as well as Intereſt.

Eleventhly; They may with Eaſe raiſe Portions for their Children, without parting with their Freeholds.

Twelfthly; It will put all People, who have Money, upon buying Land; and will in all probability, raiſe the Value of Land to 40 or 50 Years Purchaſe.

But

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But becauſe Examples are the beſt for Illuſtration, I have hereunto ſubjoined Tables with the Explanations of them drawn up purſuant to my Propoſals, which will fully demonſtrate, and plainly make appear, the moſt unſpeakable Advantages this propoſed Method will be to the whole Kingdom in general.

A TABLE ſhowing the Value in Bills of Credit any Perſon may take up upon an Eſtate of 100 *l. per Annum*; the Annuity he muſt pay for any Term of Years he ſhall ſettle his Eſtate in diſcharge of Principal and Intereſt; what is to be paid every Year to diſcharge the Principal; and what is to be paid to the Commiſſioners and Directors.

Eſtate ſettled.	*Bills of Credit.*	*Term of Years.*	*Intereſt or Annuity.*	*To pay the Principal.*	*To pay the Commiſſioners and Directors.*
		Perpetual.	10 *l.*		
		50 Years,	50	40 *l.*	
		40 Years,	60	50	
		33.4 Months,	70	60	
100 *l.* p. Annum.	2000 *l.*	25 Years,	90	80	10 *l.* p. Annum.
		20 Years,	110	100	
		16 Years,	135	125	
		13.4 Months.	160	150	
		10 Years,	210	200	

per Annum.

A TA-

A Table ſhewing what Sum any Nobleman, Gentleman, or other Perſon may take up upon any Eſtate, from 5 *l. per Annum*, to an Eſtate of 5000 *l. per Annum*: What he muſt pay for Intereſt, or for an Annuity for any Term of Years, in diſcharge of Principal and Intereſt; and what he muſt now pay for Intereſt, only after the Rate of *6 per Cent. per Annum.*

Eſtates to be ſettled.	*Bills of Credit.*	*Perpetual.*	*50 Years.*	*40 Yrs.*	*33 Years 4 Months.*	*25 Years.*	*20 Years.*	*Intereſt at 6 per Cent.*
l.	*l.*	*l. s.*	*l. s.*	*l.*	*l. s.*	*l. s.*	*l. s.*	*l.*
5	100	0 10	2 10	3	3 10	4 10	5 10	6
10	200	1	5	6	7	9	11	12
20	400	2	10	12	14	18	22	24
30	600	3	15	18	21	27	33	36
40	800	4	20	24	28	36	44	48
50	1000	5	25	30	35	45	55	60
100	2000	10	50	60	70	90	110	120
150	3000	15	75	90	105	135	165	180
200	4000	20	100	120	140	180	220	240
250 per Annum.	5000 per Annum.	25 per Annum.	125 per Annum.	150 per Annum.	175 per Annum.	225 per Annum.	275 per Annum.	300 per Annum.
300	6000	30	150	180	210	270	330	360
350	7000	35	175	210	245	315	385	420
400	8000	40	200	240	280	360	440	480
450	9000	45	225	270	315	405	495	540
500	10000	50	250	300	350	450	550	600
750	15000	75	375	450	525	675	825	900
1000	20000	100	500	600	700	900	1100	1200
1500	30000	150	750	900	1050	1350	1650	1800
2000	40000	200	1000	1200	1400	1800	2200	2400
2500	50000	250	1250	1500	1750	2250	2750	3000
3000	60000	300	1500	1800	2100	2700	3300	3600
3500	70000	350	1750	2100	2450	3150	3850	4200
4000	80000	400	2000	2400	2800	3600	4400	4800
4500	90000	450	2250	2700	3150	4050	4950	5400
5000	100000	500	2500	3000	3500	4500	5500	6000

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A Table ſhowing how much Money may be raiſed by this propoſed Method, upon 100000 *l. per An.* ſettled for paiment of Intereſt, or an Annuity for any Term of Years: What Intereſt or Annuities muſt be paid: The yearly Value of the Eſtates to be ſettled for the Security of Bills of Credit: What muſt be paid every Year to ſuch who ſettle their Eſtates; and what muſt be paid off every Year by the Commiſſioners and Directors in diſcharge of the Principal.

Annual Fund.		*Term of Years.*	*Intereſt or Annuity.*		*Sums Advanced.*			*Eſtates ſettled*			*To pay thoſe who ſettle their Eſtates.*		*To pay off the Principal.*	
l.	*s.*		*l.*	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*
100000		Perpetual.	3	00	3333333	06	08	166666	13	04	100000			
100002		100 Years.	3	10	2857100			142860			71430		28572	
100000		66.8 Months.	4	00	2500000			125000			62500		37500	
100008		50 Years.	4	10	2222400			111120			55560		44443	
100000		40 Years.	5	00	2000000			100000			50000		50000	
100001		33.4 Months.	5	10	1818200			90910			45455		54546	
100002	10	25 Years.	6	10	1538500			76930			38462	10	61540	
100005		20 Years.	7	10	1333400			66670			33335		66670	
100003	15	16 Years.	8	15	1142900			57145			28572	10	71431	5
100000		13.4 Months.	10	00	1000000			50000			25000		75000	
100000		10 Years.	12	10	800000			40000			20000		80000	

per Annum. per Annum. per Annum. per Annum.

A Table ſhowing how much *per Annum* is to be ſettled by Parliament for a Fund to be paid yearly for each Million Value in Bills of Credit to be advanced to their Majeſties at Intereſt, or for the paiment of an Annuity for a Term of Years: What yearly Value in Land is to be ſettled for the Security of the Million Value in Bills of Credit: What is to be paid yearly to ſuch whoſe Eſtates ſhall be ſettled for the Security of ſuch Bills of Credit; and what is to be paid every Year towards the Diſcharge of the Principal.

Sum Advanced.	*Term.*	*Intereſt or Annuity.*		*Annual Fund.*	*Eſtates ſettled.*	*Paid thoſe who ſettle their Eſtates.*	*To pay off the Principal.*
		l.	*s.*	*l*		*l.*	*l.*
	Perpetual.	03	00	30000	——	30000	10000
	100 Years.	03	10	35000			15000
	66.8 Months.	04	00	40000			20000
	50 Years.	04	10	45000	*l.*		25000
A Million	40 Years.	05	00	50000	50000	25000	30000
	33.4 Months.	05	10	55000			40000
	25 Years.	06	10	65000			50000
	20 Years.	07	10	75000			62500
	16 Years.	08	15	87500			75000
	13.4 Months.	10	00	100000			100000
	10 Years.	12	10	125000			

per Cent. per Annum. per Annum. per Annum. per Annum.

The Uſe of the firſt and ſecond Tables, applied to the Propoſals.

ADmit a Gentleman hath barely 100 *l. per Annum* Eſtate to live on, and hath a Wife and four Children to provide for: This Perſon, ſuppoſing no Taxes were upon his Eſtate, muſt be a great Husband to be able to keep his Charge, but cannot think of laying up any thing to place out his Children in the World: but according to this propoſed Method, he may give his Children 500 *l.* a-piece, and have 90 *l. per annum* left for himſelf and his Wife to live upon; the which he may alſo leave to ſuch of his Children as he pleaſes after his and his Wife's Deceaſe: For firſt having ſettled his Eſtate of 100 *l. per annum*, as in Propoſals 1, 3. he may have Bills of Credit for 2000 *l.* for his own proper Uſe, for 10 *s. per cent. per annum*, as in Propoſal 22. which is but 10 *l. per annum* for the 2000 *l.* which being deducted out of his Eſtate of 100 *l. per annum*, there remains 90 *l. per annum* clear to himſelf.

But ſuppoſe this Gentleman hath mortgaged his Eſtate for 1000 *l.* for which he pays 60 *l. per annum* Intereſt, he hath but 40 *l. per annum* left, which will hardly keep his Wife and Children from ſtarving, eſpecially if he pays 20 *l. per annum* Taxes out of that ſmall Pittance; having ſettled his Eſtate in Land, and taken up 2000 *l.* Bills of Credit upon it, he may pay off his 1000 *l.* Mortgage, and give his Children 250 *l.* a-piece, and have 50 *l. per annum* more than he now hath left him to live upon.

But admit a Gentleman hath 1000 *l. per annum*; upon which we will ſuppoſe he owes 10000 *l.* at 6 *l. per cent. per annum* Intereſt, (not to mention Procuration and Continuation) the bare Intereſt comes to 600 *l. per annum*, the Taxes of 4 *s.* in the Pound to their Majeſties comes to 200 *l. per annum* more; reckoning Repairs, Militia-rate, Trophy-Money, *&c.* he hath not 200 *l. per annum* left him to maintain himſelf and Family.

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If this Gentleman ſettles his Eſtate as in Propoſals 1, 2. he may have Bills of Credit for 20000 *l.* as in Propoſal 22. with this he may pay off his 10000 *l.* Mortgage: for which 10000 *l.* he muſt pay 10 *s. per cent.* which is 50 *l. per annum* to the Commiſſioners and Directors; he may lend the other 10000 *l.* to their Majeſties, for which he ſhall have 3 *l. per cent. per annum*, as in Propoſal 16. which comes to 300 *l. per annum*; and be exempted from half the Taxes upon account of the 10000 *l.* lent their Majeſties, as in Propoſal 20. So that this Gentleman who has not now 200 *l. per annum* clear, will have almoſt 1150 *l. per annum* coming in; as appears by the following Parallel.

The Gentleman's preſent Circumſtances.

	l.	
Intereſt of 10000 *l.*	600	*per annum.*
Taxes of 4 *s.* in the Pound	200	
Remaining for himſelf, not reckoning Militia-rate, *&c.*	200	
	1000	

His Circumſtances by my Method.

	l.	
His Eſtate	1000	
Intereſt of 10000 *l.* lent to their Majeſties	300	
	1300	*per annum.*
Paid the Commiſſio. and Direct. for 10000 *l.* Bills — 50 *l. per annum.* Taxes — 100 *l. per annum.*	150	
Remains to the Gentleman	1150	

And his 10000 *l.* Mortgage paid off.

But if this Gentleman hath any Children, he may give them 10000 *l.* among them, and have 700 *l. per annum* left, *viz.*

Paid the Commiſſioners and Director, for 20000 *l.* Bills of Credit	100 *l.*	
Paid Taxes at 4 *s.* in the Pound	200	*per annum.*
Remains to the Gentleman	700	
	1000	

So here is 10000 *l.* Mortgage paid, 10000 *l.* given among his Children, 200 *l. per annum* to their Majeſties for Taxes, and 700 *l. per annum* the Gentleman will have to live upon.

But ſuppoſe the Gentleman who owes 10000 *l.* upon his Eſtate of 1000 *l. per annum*, hath a mind to pay it off gradually by a ſmall Annuity for a Term of Years, he ſhall have 10000 *l.* Bills of Credit to pay off his 10000 *l.* (for which he muſt now pay 600 *l. per annum* for Intereſt, and not a Farthing of the Principal paid) upon the Payment of 250 *l. per annum* for 50 Years, and never pay the Principal; or if the Gentleman deſires to pay it in a leſs time, he may have 10000 *l.* Bills of Credit for 550 *l. per annum* Annuity for 20 Years, and his Eſtate then cleared; which is leſs by 50 *l. per annum* than he muſt now pay for ſimple Intereſt only; and at the 20 Years end he will ſtill owe the whole 10000 *l.* Principal. Or does any Gentleman owe greater Sum upon his Eſtate, ſuppoſe 50000 *l.* he muſt pay 3000 *l.* for the bare Intereſt; whereas by this Method, he ſhall pay no more than 250 *l. per annum* for 50000 *l.* which is 2750 *l. per annum* ſaved to him out of 3000 *l. per annum.*

Inſtances of this Nature are numerous: I ſhall now ſhow that it is no leſs advantageous to the publick, than it is to private Perſons.

The Uſe of the third Table.

IF the Parliament had raiſed Money by this Method upon the Fund of 100000 *l. per annum* ſettled on the Bank of *England*, they might have had 3333333 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* which is 2133333 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* more than was raiſed upon it; and the Gentlemen who ſettled their Eſtates for Security of the Bills of Credit, would have been excuſed from Taxes, and have had 60 *l. per annum* added to every 100 *l. per annum* preſent Eſtate they now have: So that whereas the Parliament upon a Fund of 200000 *l. per annum*, is not able to raiſe above 2400000 *l.* which is not the half of one Year's Taxes; the Parliament may raiſe by my Method almoſt ſeven Millions upon a Fund of 200000 *l. per annum*, and oblige the Gentlemen of *England* into the Bargain by an Exemption from Taxes, and a conſiderable Augmentation of their yearly Eſtates: But if the Parliament had ſettled the ſaid Fund of 100000 *l. per annum* only for a certain number

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number of Years, when the ſame ſhould have expired, and the Nation eaſed of the Fund; if the Parliament (inſtead of a Perpetuity) had ſettled it but for 66 Years and 8 Months, they might have raiſed 2500000 *l.* which is more by 1300000 *l.* than they have for a Perpetuity; and the Gentlemen of *England* would have had 62500 *l. per annum*, part of the ſaid Fund, in Augmentation of their Eſtates.

Or admit they had raiſed a Million of Money, as in the Lottery-Act, they might have had a Million for 100000 *l. per annum* for 13.4 Months; whereas they gave 140000 *l.* for 16 Years.

The Uſe of the fourth Table.

ADmit the Parliament had raiſed 1200000 *l.* by my propoſed Methods, they might have had it for 36000 *l. per annum*; which is 64000 *l. per annum* leſs than is paid to the Bank of *England*: or they might have raiſed a Million upon the Payment of 87500 *l. per annum* Annuity for 16 Years, which is leſs by 52500 *l. per annum* than is paid on the Lottery-Act; or elſe upon the 140000 *l. per annum* Fund paid on the Lottery-Act, might have been raiſed 1600000 *l.* the Gentlemen muſt have ſettled 80000 *l. per annum* in Land for the Security of the Bills of Credit; for which they ſhould have 40000 *l. per annum* paid them out of the Parliamentary Fund, and the remaining 100000 *l. per annum* ſhould have paid off the 1600000 *l.* in 16 Years.

So that by theſe Means the Nation is not only ſerved on much eaſier Terms, but Gentlemen will be exempted from Taxes, and have a conſiderable Addition to their Yearly Eſtates.

I now come to conſider what Objections may be raiſed againſt theſe Propoſals, and ſhall endeavour to anſwer them, and that as briefly as I can.

Obj. *You propoſe in Propoſal* 22. *that any Man, who ſhall ſettle his Eſtate for the Security of Bills of Credit, may have what Bills of Credit*

dit he pleaſes to the preſent value of his Eſtate for his own proper Uſe: now admit a Man ſettles an Eſtate to which he hath no Right, and takes up all the Bills of Credit on his own proper Account, and buys Goods or Merchandize with the ſaid Bills, and goes beyond Sea, what muſt the Perſon do who hath the lawful Right and Title to ſuch Eſtate? for the Eſtate being ſettled in due form, as in Propoſal 3. *the right Owner is left remedileſs, if the Perſon who made ſuch undue Settlement be out of his reach.*

Anſw. 1. No Man can ſettle an Eſtate, who may not as well now ſell the ſame Eſtate: for in regard no Eſtate can be ſettled but where 3 able Counſel ſhall give it under their hands, that the Perſon who ſettles ſuch Eſtate hath a good Title to it, as Propoſal 5. ſo any Perſon who can ſhow ſo fair a Title to an Eſtate as to deceive 3 Counſel, he may as well now ſell the ſaid Eſtate, and go beyond Sea with the Money: and tho the Perſon whoſe Eſtate it really is, will not be injured, yet the Purchaſer will loſe his Money; and it is no leſs evil for the one to loſe his Money, than it would be for the other to loſe his Land.

Anſw. 2. If ſuch undue Settlement ſhould be made, and twenty Years Purchaſe of the Eſtate received in Bills of Credit, the remaining Part of the Eſtate will be more worth to him who hath the legal Right to the Eſtate than the whole will be worth if no Settlements be made: but for brevity ſake I refer my Reader for a further Anſwer to Propoſal 7. and to Queries 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Obj. *But you have propoſed* 3 *l.* per Cent. per Annum *for Intereſt, and* 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per Cent. per Annum *for Annuities, to ſuch who ſhall ſettle their Eſtates for the ſecurity of Bills of Credit, to be iſſued out and advanced to their Majeſties upon any Parliamentary Fund, as in Propoſals* 16, 17, 18, 19. *now what Man in his Senſes will ſettle and encumber an Eſtate of* 2000 *l. Value, for ſo inconſiderable an Advantage as* 50 *or* 60 *l.* per Annum, *for the payment of which he hath no other Security than a Revenue payable out of the Exchequer: and if the payment of that Annual Fund ſhould be ſtopt, he will be in a ſorry Condition, his Eſtate being notwithſtanding obliged to make good the Bills of Credit iſſued out upon the Security of it.*

Anſw.

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Anſw. 1. None who have read what Advantages a Gentleman of a real Eſtate will reap by this Settlement, will call his Prudence in queſtion, for ſettling his Eſtate in order to partake of thoſe many Advantages, but will rather doubt of his Judgment, if he ſhould not do it: pick out the moſt Profitable of the late Funds, and I will compare with it. For 2000 *l.* in Money, a Man may have 166 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *pro annum* in the Bank, being 12 Years Purchaſe; on this we will ſuppoſe he may take up 1500 *l.* or more, at an hour's warning, at 5 or 6 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, and pay it in again when he pleaſes; beſides he will have part of other Advantages of diſcounting Merchants Bills, Exchequer-Tallies, *&c.* Suppoſe now that I had 2000 *l.* by me: I would lay it out in Land, (upon an aſſurance that this propoſed Method would meet with Encouragement) for which 2000 *l.* I may buy 100 *l. per Annum:* this Eſtate I would ſettle for 2000 *l.* Bills of Credit, which being lent their Majeſties, will bring me in 60 *l. per Annum*, as in Propoſals 16, 17. ſo that I ſhould have 160 *l. per Annum*, for my 2000 *l.* and if 20 *l.* ſaved be 20 *l.* got, he who hath now 100 *l. per Annum*, muſt pay 20 *l. per Annum* Taxes, which will be ſaved, if he advances his Bills of Credit to their Majeſties, as in Propoſal 20. And then as to other Advantages, mine will be far ſuperiour to his, for I can have 2000 *l.* upon my 100 *l. per Annum*, after the Eſtate is ſettled, on as ſhort a warning as he can have his 1500 *l.* and need pay no more than 10 *s. per Cent. per Annum*, as in Propoſal 22. when he muſt pay ten times 10 *s. per Cent. per Annum:* or I can give 2000 *l.* among my Children, and have 90 *l. per Annum* left; or if I have a mind to ſell my Eſtate, I may in probability ſell that for 5000 *l.* that coſt me but 2000 *l. vide* Query 17.

Anſw. 2. As to the Security of the Parliamentary Fund, I cannot doubt that the Parliament will take leſs care of the Free-holders of *England*, than they have done of the monied Men.

Anſw. 3. As to the Annuities for which Gentlemen have but 2 *l.* 10 *s. per cent. per annum*, they are rather better than the 3 *l. per cent. per annum* Intereſt, in regard that he who ſettles his Eſtate for 2000 *l.* Bills of Credit, to advance them to their Majeſties *communibus annis*, ſtands engaged but for a 1000 *l.* only, in that the Annuity being paid every Year, the Sum for which their Eſtates ſtood engaged, becomes thereby leſſen'd, and conſequently the Security ſtrengthened. *Vide* Propoſals 18, 19.

Object. *But you oppoſe the monied Men making Advantages of their Money, and propoſe greater Advantages to Gentlemen of real Eſtates.*

Anſw. I confeſs I do, and that for ſeveral Reaſons.

Firſt, Gentlemen of yearly Eſtates have born the burden of the Taxes, while the monied Men have paid little or nothing for the carring on the War, or ſupport of the Government, but on the contrary many of them have enrich'd themſelves by it.

Secondly, None can poſſeſs or enjoy Lands but the Subjects of this Realm; but monied Men are of all ſorts, Foreigners as well as our own Subjects: and if an Advantage be to be made, it ought to be to our own Subjects rather than to Foreigners.

Thirdly, It is leſs hazardous to truſt the Riches of the Nation in the Hands of our own Subjects, who are ſettled here with their Families, than with thoſe who being born in Foreign Parts may, and in all likelyhood (when they have got our Money) will carry it out of the Nation.

Fourthly, The Landed Gentlemen will deſerve this Encouragement, in that they will raiſe above double the Sum of Money upon any Fund by this propoſed Method, more than was raiſed by the late Methods.

Fifthly, This propoſed Method encreaſes Trade, enriches the Subjects, and will raiſe the Price of Land: the late Method deſtroys Trade, impoveriſhes the Subject, and depretiates Land.

Obj. *But in a little time the Bank of* England *will be in great Repute, and they will iſſue out their Bank-Bills, which will go for Money; and theſe Bills the Directors will lend Gentlemen upon the Security of their Eſtates for* 6 l. per cent. per annum *Intereſt, and alſo to Merchants at the ſame rate, upon a depoſite of Wares or Merchandize in the Cuſtody of the Bank for a Security.*

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Anſw. If Land be a Security, why may not Gentlemen be enabled by this propoſed Method, to iſſue out Bills of Credit upon a Fund of Land ſettled out of their own Eſtates, as well as theſe Gentlemen Bank-Bills upon a Fund ſettled on the Exciſe? Is not 100000 *l. per Annum* in Land a better and more valuable Fund than 100000 *l. per Annum* payable out of the Exciſe? I am ſure it was eſteemed ſo formerly, and it is in the Power of the Parliament to make it ſo ſtill if they pleaſe; and yet the Gentlemen with 100000 *l. per Annum* in Land (if they want Money) muſt be glad to accept of the Bank-Bills for half the Value of their Eſtates, for which their whole Eſtates muſt be engaged, and muſt give them 6 *l. per Cent. per Annum* into the Bargain, when the Security ſuch have who take theſe Bank-Bills, is not near ſo good a Security as theſe Gentlemens Eſtates are, who yet muſt be forced to mortgage them for thoſe Bank-Bills: to which I can make no fitter a Compariſon, than for a Man to pawn a Guinea for a Counter, or a Diamond for a *Briſtol*-Stone; and therefore I confeſs I can ſee no reaſon why Gentlemen ſhould give 6 *l. per Cent. per Annum* for Bank-Bills, when they may have Bills of Credit upon their own Eſtates, which are better Securities, for 10 Shillings *per Cent. per Annum.*

Object. *But it is not conſiſtent with the Wiſdom or Juſtice of the Nation, to grant the Gentlemen of the Bank an Act for their Eſtabliſhment, and to repeal it next Seſſions; for the Parliament may as well repeal the Act, as to enact that Lands ſhall paſs for Money, which is in effect to ſet up another Bank, or rather ſo many ſeveral Banks as there are landed Men in the Nation, who then need not come to the Bank to borrow Money upon their Eſtates, but will be able to lend Money to others.*

Anſw. It is not material what ſome Gentlemen of the Bank might propoſe to themſelves, but what the Parliament granted them, which was better than 8 *l. per Cent. per Annum* for 11 Years, and longer, if it were not injurious to the Nation: and ſince it appears to be ſo already in ſo eminent a degree, it ſhows rather the great Juſtice of the Parliament in continuing them for 11 Years, and paying them 100000 *l. per Annum*, to the great Prejudice of their own Eſtates, when they may have the ſame Sum of 1200000 *l.* for 36000 *l.*

36000 *l. per Annum*, and their Eſtates conſiderably augmented thereby.

Object. *But you propoſe to force the Subject to take pieces of Paper for Money which have no intrinſick Value in them, which will never be allowed of by an Engliſh Parliament, who, tho they made the Bank-Bills aſſignable, yet they compelled no Perſon to take them.*

Anſw. 1. I grant there ought to be no force on the Subject to take any thing in Payment which has not an intrinſick Value in it ſelf, or which conveys not an intrinſick Value along with it, whereby the Receiver may be no loſer: and therefore it was not without good reaſon that the Parliament did not oblige the Subject to take the Bank-Bills, becauſe the Bank hath a Fund for the Security of 1200000 *l.* only; and they may iſſue out Bills for as many Millions as they pleaſe, for which there is no Security but the Members of the Bank, which is but a Perſonal Security.

Anſw. 2. Theſe propoſed Bills of Credit convey an intrinſick Value with them, there being a Fund of Land propoſed to be ſettled for their Security before they are iſſued out, to the full value of the Bills of Credit iſſued out thereupon, and alſo a Fund ſettled by Parliament for all Bills of Credit advanced to their Majeſties upon the Payment of any Annuity; which tho but a collateral Security for the Bills of Credit, yet it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed it will be as good a Security as the Fund of the Exciſe. The Bills of Credit being therefore ſettled on the Security of private Mens Eſtates as well as a Parliamentary Fund, are of an intrinſick Value, as they will convey above double their Value along with them, *viz.* a Fund of Land and a Parliamentary Fund; and therefore for ſo publick a Good, where all will be benefited and none can be loſers, I know no reaſon can be aſſigned why the Subject ſhould not be obliged to take them: beſides, this is no new thing for Land to paſs for Money; for if a Man mortgages his Eſtate for 1000 *l.* if the Mortgagee owes 1000 *l.* to another, may he not pay him this 1000 *l.* by aſſigning over this Mortgage, and the Aſſignee to a third, and ſo *toties quoties ad infinitum?* Is not this paſſing Land up and down for Money as much as by my propoſed Method? All the difference is, I have propoſed for the conveniency of the Subject, to divide the

 1000 *l.*

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1000 *l.* into 100 or 200 parts, which by the usual way is past in Payment in one intire Sum; and yet if the Title of the Estate be good, need any Man complain for taking a Skin of Parchment for 1000 *l.* which conveys an Estate of 1000 *l.* value along with it?

Answ. 3. Gold and Silver (to which, when coined, we give the Name of Money) was made the *Medium* of Trade and Commerce by reason of its portability, and carrying an intrinsick Value along with it; the Government (for that reason) bearing the Charge of the Coinage, because the intrinsick Value should not be lessened by the Charge bestowed upon it, to turn it into Money, and by the Coinage-Act 18 *Car.* 2. an Imposition was laid upon Wine, Vinegar, *&c.* to bear the Charges of the Mint; and whosoever brought any Gold or Silver into the Mint, was to have the same Weight out again coined without any Charge or Deduction; and whatsoever was formerly sold, he who received his Money for what he sold, had the full value of the Sum he was to receive, in Gold or Silver; the Money (if melted down) being worth the Value for which he received it: and Persons were so careful that the Money which they received was of an intrinsick Value, that they usually carried small Weights and Scales in their Pockets to weigh any piece of Money which they suspected was too light, and if they found any piece too light they refused it. I am sure, should we try our Money now, we might write *Mene Tekel* upon 99 Shillings in every 5 Pounds, many of the Half-Crowns we take not having 12 penny worth of Silver in them, and Shillings and Six-pences as light in proportion; and therefore since our Money hath been so abused by clipping, it hath lost that essential Quality which did at first recommend it, *viz.* its intrinsick Value, the Stamp serving now to show what it was, not what it is worth; scarce 100 *l.* we receive being worth 50 *l.* intrinsick Value: and what Fund or Security is there to make good the other 50 *l.* clipt off? and yet take it we must, or else we must go without our Money, which is a Coertion with a witness; but yet People quietly receive it, because they know they can pass it away again for the same Value for which they took it: and I make no question but 100 *l.* *pecuniis numeratis* of such Money as is generally now passable, will be allowed by our Judges and Juries

Juries too to be a good and lawful Tender, and a good Plea in Bar of any Action that shall be brought against a Person for the said Sum after such Tender made; and if they should not, I know not how any Tender can be made in what we may call *good and lawful Money of* England, unless we pick 100 *l.* out of 3 or 4000 *l.* and yet, as if Money had acquired a greater Excellency by being clipp'd, the Consideration for the Loan of it is raised to almost double the Value which it was a few Years since, tho it was then much weightier, and consequently better than now it is: and therefore why it should be look'd upon as a Hardship to oblige the Subject to take Bills of Credit, which convey far more than the intrinsick Value of the Sum therein mentioned along with them, when at the same time they take in Payment Money which is not more than half the intrinsick Value, and Bank-Bills, for which there is no certain Fund, for my part I know not, but shall be obliged to any Person who can give a Reason for it.

Object. *But shall we not have too many of these Bills of Credit?*

Answ. 1. These Bills being a new Species of Money, and to all Intents and Purposes answering the End of Money; we may as well fear that we shall have too much Money in the Nation, which no wise Man will complain of.

Answ. 2. I do not find that this was objected or consider'd in the Constitution of the Bank of *England*; there is no Limitation to them, but they may coin Bank-Bills for as many Millions as they please, to an unlimited Sum; and all the Security the Subjects have for the Bank Bills, issued out for above the Value of 1200000 *l.* is but only a Personal Security, many of whom are Foreigners: And if the Members for the Time being, and not the Subscribers, are bound, we know not who are our Bondsmen, by reason of the daily Transferrences: And why should we be afraid of having too many Bills of Credit, more than of having too many Bank Bills, when the Nation may be Losers by the Bank Bills? But it is impossible for any Man to be a Loser by Bills of Credit, since no Bill of Credit may be issued out before a real Security out of some Gentleman's private Estate or Freehold, shall be first settled for the Security of such Bill or Bills.

So

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So that if the Nation muſt have a great Number of Bills circulating, I doubt not but every one will concur with me, that the Bills of Credit are preferable to the Bank-Bills, ſo far as a Real Security is to be valued before a Perſonal Security; *vide* Propoſal 3.

Anſw. 3. None can be injured by our having great Numbers of theſe Bills of Credit: but ſeveral hundred thouſand Families will be relieved by theſe propoſed Bills; and almoſt as many Families will be ruin'd and undone, if ſome ſuch Method be not taken to help them. How many Gentlemen are there who pay 50, 60, or 70 *l. per Annum*, for Intereſt Money out of 100 *l. per Annum*; muſt notwithſtanding pay 20 *l. per Annum* more for Taxes, out of the little they have left to buy their Children Bread; while he who hath the Eſtate in his Clutches, and receives one half or two thirds of the Gentleman's yearly Income for Intereſt, pays not a Penny towards the Charge of the War, or Support of the Government: And therefore unleſs it can be proved, that a greater Number of the Subjects will ſuffer, than will be relieved by theſe Bills of Credit; I think if the great Plenty of the ſaid Bills ſhould be an Inconvenience, (whereas it plainly appears to the contrary, that they will be for the Eaſe and Advantage, both of their Majeſties and all the Subjects in general) I think a greater Good ought to be preferr'd before a Leſſer, and a leſſer Evil choſe before a Greater.

Much more might be ſaid, which, for brevity-ſake, I omit, and ſhall only preſent thoſe Gentlemen with the following Queries, who doubt of the Practicability or Reaſonableneſs of my Propoſals.

QUERIES.

Q. 1. WHether any Perſon who hath an Eſtate, in Fee of Free-hold, or Copy-hold Land, can make a good Security out of ſuch his Eſtate, to any Perſon who ſhall lend him Money upon a Mortgage of ſuch his Eſtate? *Vide* Query 8.

Q. 2

Q. 2. Whether the Perſon who ſhall pay the Morgagee the Money by him lent upon any Eſtate, and have thereupon an Aſſignment of ſuch Mortgage from the Mortgagee, hath not as good a Security for his Money as the Mortgagee had before ſuch Aſſignment?

Q. 3. Whether the Aſſignee of ſuch Aſſignee, and every ſubſequent Aſſignee that ſhall have any mortgaged Eſtate aſſigned over to them, upon their paiment of Principal and Intereſt due from the Mortgager to the ſeveral Perſons aſſigning, have not (by virtue of ſuch Aſſignments) as good a Security as the Mortgagee or firſt Aſſignee had before they aſſigned over their Intereſt in, and Title unto the mortgaged Eſtate?

Q. 4. If 1000 *l.* be lent upon the Security of an Eſtate of 100 *l. per Annum*; and if the Morgagee, or Aſſignee, ſhall owe twenty Perſons 50 *l.* apiece, whether ſuch Mortgagee, or Aſſignee, cannot aſſign over the ſaid Eſtate to any one or more Perſon, or Perſons, in truſt for the ſaid twenty Perſons? and whether every one of the ſaid twenty Perſons may not in ſuch caſe, be as ſecure for their ſeveral 50 pounds as the Mortgagee, or Aſſignee, might or could be for the whole 1000 *l.*?

Q. 5. Whether a Perſon can make as good a Security out of his Eſtate, unto Commiſſioners to be appointed by the King, Houſe of Lords, and Houſe of Commons, in Truſt for private Perſons, as he can or may do to any one or more private Perſons in Truſt for others? *Vide* Propoſal 1.

Q. 6. If the Parliament ſhould Enact, that all Mortgages, and Aſſignments of Mortgages, ſhall be currant in paiment, (by Indorſment, *toties quoties*) as the lawful Coin of the Kingdom, whether every Perſon who ſhall receive ſuch Mortgages, or Aſſignments in paiment, will not be as much intituled to ſuch Eſtates, as any Mortgagee or Aſſignee now is? *Vide* Propoſal 9.

Q. 7. Since I have propoſed that all Perſons may ſettle their Eſtates who have good Titles, and that none may be permitted to ſettle their Eſtates, who have no good Titles to ſuch their Eſtates till their Titles are cleared: And ſince 20, or more, of the Ableſt Counſel in the Kingdom, are likewiſe propoſed to be employed,

to

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to peruſe and examine the Titles of all the Eſtates propoſed to be ſettled upon the Commiſſioners; beſides 3 or more underſtanding Men in each County to take care of the Regiſters, and to examine and make Enquiry after the Titles, Owners, Occupiers, and Particulars of all and every the Eſtates that ſhall be entred in the County Regiſters, in order to a Settlement: Whether Three, Four, or upon occaſion all the ſaid Counſel, by peruſing the Writings, and examining the Titles of any Eſtate that ſhall be propoſed to be ſettled; together with what Information they ſhall receive from the propoſed Agents, in the County where ſuch Eſtate lies, may not be as well able to judg, whether the Title of any Eſtate, which is propoſed to be ſettled be a good Title, as well as any one Counſel in *England* can judg whether the Title of any Eſtate is Good, that is made over for a Security from a private Perſon borrowing, to another private Perſon lending Money upon the Security of ſuch Eſtate? *Vide* Propoſals 4, 5, 6.

Q. 8. If a Gentleman's Eſtate can be a Security to any Man who ſhall lend Money upon ſuch Eſtate, Whether it may not be made by Parliament, as good a Security for Bills of Credit to be iſſued out upon the Credit or Security of ſuch Eſtate; and whether every Perſon who ſhall receive ſuch Bills of Credit by Indorſment *toties quoties*, may not be as ſecure as the now Mortgagees or Aſſignees are or can be? *Vide* Query 1. Propoſal 9.

Q. 9. If a Gentleman's Eſtate may be made a good Security for Bills of Credit that ſhall be iſſued out upon the Credit of his Eſtate, why ſhould he pay 6 *l. per Cent. per Annum* Intereſt for Money taken up upon his Eſtate, when he may be ſupplied with Bills of Credit upon the Security of his Eſtate for 10 Shillings *per Cent. per Annum*, or for a ſmall Annuity, as 4 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent. per Annum*, for 25 Years, or 5 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent. per An.* for 20 Years, and never pay the Principal? *Vide* Propoſals 22, 23.

Q. 10. If a Perſonal Security be thought ſufficient by the Parliament for the Creditors of the Bank, who ſhall take the Bank-Bills for more than 1200000 *l.* each Member of the Bank being anſwerable for no more than their Proportions of ſuch Debts according to their Intereſts, or Subſcriptions; whether Gentlemens Eſtates

Eſtates in Land ſettled for the Security of Bills of Credit, iſſued out upon the Credit of ſuch Eſtates, be not a better Security for ſuch Bills of Credit than the Subjects have for the Bank-Bills? the one being a real, the other but a perſonal Security: among whom are many Foreigners and others, who upon any Failure will doubtleſs think it high time to ſhift for themſelves.

Q. 11. The Stock of the Bank being transferrable, and to be bought and ſold, what Security hath the Nation that the Stock may not be bought by ſuch, who, having choſe what Directors they pleaſe, may carry away all the Gold and Silver they can get together out of the Kingdom, and leave the Members and Creditors of the Bank to help themſelves as well as they can?

Q. 12. Whether it will not be more ſafe and reputable for the Kingdom to have the Riches of the Nation in the Hands of 20 Commiſſioners appointed by their Majeſties, the Houſe of Lords, and the Houſe of Commons, and 25 Directors to be choſen once in every three Years by the Nobility and Gentry of the whole Kingdom, rather than in the Hands of a few private Perſons, who may ſell and transfer their Intereſt, and conſequently the great Truſt repoſed in them, to Foreigners, or to Perſons diſſaffected, if not perfect Enemies to their Majeſties and the Kingdom? *Vide* Propoſals 1, 10, 11, 13, 14, 27, 28.

Q. 13. If Gentlemen advance the Bills of Credit, which are iſſued out upon the Credit of their Eſtates, to their Majeſties upon a Parliamentary Fund, ſettled for the Payment of an Annuity every Year towards the diſcharging and cancelling ſuch Bills of Credit, till the Whole ſhall be paid and cancell'd; whether (ſuch Security being ſtrengthned every Year by paying off part of the Bills of Credit, for which ſuch Eſtates are engag'd) it doth not render Gentlemens Eſtates in Land a far better Security, than the Fund ſettled on the Bank of *England*; which will always have the full Value of 1200000 *l.* due and owing, upon the Security of it? *Vide* Propoſals 18, 19.

Q. 14. Suppoſing there were 10 or 12 Millions of Money in the Kingdom, whether the Subjects, ſooner or later, muſt not loſe 5 or 6 Millions by clip'd and counterfeit Money, if ever our Money be brought to its right Standard? And whether the Council to be appointed

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pointed by the Commiſſioners to examine the Titles of Eſtates propoſed to be ſettled, muſt not be extreamly negligent and blameworthy, if all the Subjects in the Kingdom be injured to the Value of 500000 *l.* by undue Settlements? *Vide* Query 19.

Q. 15. If we were certain that ſeveral of the Subjects in the Nation would be injured to the Value of a Million by undue Settlements, whether that Conſideration ought to be any Hindrance to the Settlement of Eſtates by my propoſed Method, which I will prove will be above 100 Millions in value Advantage to the Eſtates of the Kingdom? And whether the Nation had not better make good the Loſs of ſuch particular Perſons, (if any ſhould be) than to loſe thoſe great Advantages, that will ariſe by theſe propoſed Settlements? *Vide* Queries 17, 18.

Q. 16. If the Money advanced on the late Funds had been raiſed by my propoſed Method, whether the Subjects would not have ſaved much more than can be loſt by undue Settlements? *Vide* the Tables and their Uſes, in *pag.* 32, to 40.

Q. 17. If a Man can (at any time) take up the Value of 20 Years Purchaſe in Bills of Credit upon his Eſtate, and may therewith clear his Eſtate, and provide for his Children, and ſink but one tenth Part of his Yearly Income for the Uſe and Benefit of the ſame: or if a Man can advance ſuch Bills of Credit to their Majeſties upon the Security of a Parliamentary Fund, and be exempted from Taxes, and have 50 or 60 *l. per annum* added to every 100 *l. per annum* Eſtate he hath, whether Eſtates in Land will not be worth 40 or 50 Years Purchaſe? *Vide* Propoſals 17, 19, 20, 22, 23. and the Tables in *pag.* 32, to 37.

Q. 18. If a Man can buy a perpetual Rent-Charge of the Crown, free from Taxes, for 12 Years Purchaſe, and can take up any Sum leſs than the Capital, or purchaſe Money, at an Hour's warning, for 5 or 6 *l. per cent. per annum* Intereſt, and pay it in again whenſoever he pleaſes; or if he can have 60 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d. per annum* Intereſt for 2000 *l.* value in Bank-Bills, and have in effect 2000 *l.* always lying by him; whether any Man will give 20 Years Purchaſe for Land loaded every Year with Taxes, and upon which he cannot without great Charge, loſs of Time and Difficulty, take up one half of the Purchaſe-Money paid by him for his Eſtate? *Q.* 19.

Q. 19. If any Perſon ſhould ſettle an Eſtate to which he hath no Right, and ſhall take Bills of Credit to the Value of 20 Years Purchaſe upon the Credit of ſuch Eſtate, whether the remaining Part or Fee of the Eſtate will not be worth much more to the Right-owner, than the whole Eſtate will be worth, if no ſuch Settlement be made? *Vide* Query 17. Propoſal 7.

Q. 20. Whether a Truſtee, or Guardian, who is not now able to ſell, will be able to ſettle the Eſtate of any Orphan, or other Perſon of whom he hath the Care or Guardianſhip, if an Act of Parliament ſhould paſs for theſe Settlements? And whether ſuch Truſtee or Guardian will not be as accountable for his Truſt in caſe this Act ſhould paſs, as he now is before the paſſing ſuch Act? *Vide* Prop. 7.

Q. 21. Whether the Ruining our Trade, the Impoveriſhing the Nobility and Gentry, the Burdening the Subjects with Funds, the Bringing Land to 14 Years Purchaſe, the Flinging the Money and the Eſtates of the Kingdom into a few, or into unſafe Hands, the Carrying the Money out of the Kingdom to pay the Intereſt for Money advanced by Foreigners on the late Funds, will not be of far worſe conſequence, and more miſchievous to their Majeſties and the Kingdom, than can be all the undue Settlements which we can reaſonably imagin, or ſuppoſe may poſſibly be made?

Q. 22. Whether the exempting the Nobility and Gentry from Taxes, and making their Eſtates much more valuable; enlarging their Yearly Incomes, enabling them to clear their Eſtates, and to raiſe Portions for their Children; the encreaſing Trade, Navigation, and Building of Ships; the ſetting to work Handicrafts, Artificers, and all the idle Hands in the Kingdom; the bringing new Manufactures into the Nation, the burdening the Subjects with fewer Funds; will not be an Eaſe to the Subjects, enrich the Nobility and Gentry, and make the Nation vaſtly rich by our great Trade to foreign Parts, and be a moſt unſpeakable Obligation to the Nobility and Gentry, and all the Subjects in the Kingdom? And whether it will not rivet them not only in Intereſt, but in Affection to their Majeſties? *Vide* the Tables and their Uſes, *pag.* 32, to 40.

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POSTSCRIPT.

SOmetime after I had drawn up my Propoſals in order to preſent them to the Parliament, which is now about three Months ago; and ſince I have been printing them, I have been ſeveral times caution'd not to publiſh or propoſe any thing to the Parliament that might be oppoſite to the Intereſt of the Bank of *England*; for if I did I muſt not expect to ſucceed, becauſe the Gentlemen of the Bank had a very great Intereſt in the Parliament, and would be too hard for me: And another told me that they would certainly croſs-bite me; to which I replied, that it was no hard matter to foil me, but that the Controverſy (if any were) would not be between the Bank and me, but between the Nobility, Gentry and Free-holders of *England*, who were almoſt ruin'd with thoſe Funds, and the Bank; and therefore I was not ſollicitous about it, having alſo ſuch an Opinion of many Members of the Bank, that I did not doubt but they would have preferr'd the publick Good of the Kingdom before any little narrow Intereſt of their own; inſomuch, that the Perſon whom I firſt pitch'd upon to ſhow my Scheme to for his Approbation, is one of the Members of the Bank, and none of the meaneſt of them, but he being at a conſiderable diſtance in the Country prevented me. And ſometime ſince a Friend of mine, whoſe Name I ſhall not mention, propoſed to bring the Deputy-Governour of the Bank and me together, telling me I was a thinking Man, and that it might be for my advantage to be acquainted with the Deputy-Governour: I thank'd my Friend, but altho I have a great Reſpect for the Deputy-Governour, as being a very deſerving Perſon, yet (for ſome Reaſons) did not cloſe with his Offer: however, they have (as they call it) croſs-bit me; and I reſolve to let the Parliament and the Gentlemen of the Kingdom know ſo, and that theſe Acts of Grace lately publiſh'd by the Directors of the Bank were not deſign'd in kindneſs to them, but to render ineffectual

effectual what I had to propoſe to the Parliament: for having in the Preface to my Diſcourſe on the late Funds, mentioned how deſtructive theſe Funds are to Trade, and that Exchequer-Tallies, Debenters and Sea-mens Tickets ſign'd by their Majeſties Commiſſioners were leſs eſteemed than a Note under the Hand of an ordinary Tradeſman, to the great diminution of the Honour of the Nation; theſe Gentlemen publiſh'd an Order in the *Gazette* dated the 3*d* and 10*th* of *September* laſt, " That all Perſons who have " Tallies and Orders on Funds, *&c.* which are not remote, may " have Money for them without any Allowance; together with all " paſt Intereſt to the day on which they were brought: and that " Foreign Bills of Exchange will be diſcounted after the rate of " 4 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent. per Annum.*

This was but a ſmall Bite; but whereas in *Pag.* 18,19,20. and in ſeveral parts of my Treatiſe I ſet forth the ſad Condition of the Gentlemen, as well as the trading part of the Nation, occaſion'd by the late Funds, and that Gentlemen whoſe Eſtates are in Mortgage are called upon for the Money, and know not how to raiſe it, and are therefore ejected out of their Eſtates, and barr'd of the Equity of Redemption; and in my Manuſcript had introduced the Gentlemen, laying theſe their Grievances before the Parliament, which I omitted printing for fear of being too tedious: The Directors of the Bank being conſcious of the Truth of what I had writ, and ſuppoſing it might put the Parliament out of Humour with them, to croſs-bite me (for I ſhall not forget that Expreſſion) publiſh'd the following Order in the *Gazette* of the firſt Inſtant.

" The Court of the Directors of the Bank of *England* give no-
" tice, That after the firſt day of *January* next (when they have
" paid into the Exchequer the Remainder of the 1200000 *l.* ſub-
" ſcribed) they will lend Money on Mortgages and real Securities
" at 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum.*

And I doubt not but they will publiſh the ſame in Monday's *Gazette* again, being the day before the Parliament meets; for there is nothing like to timing of Buſineſs, eſpecially when they know ſo dangerous a thing as my Treatiſe and Propoſals is to come before the Parliament.

And

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And I hope they will bite me again, and offer the Parliament when they meet, to furniſh their Majeſties with their Bank-Bills for 5 *l. per Cent.* too.

But that which is one of their Maſter-pieces, is one of their Bylaws concluded yeſterday, *Novem.* the 2*d.* at a General Court. Which becauſe every one may not underſtand the meaning of, I ſhall unfold it.

The Gentlemen of the Bank knowing my Propoſals to be ſo juſt and reaſonable, and for the great Advantage not only of their Majeſties but of all the Subjects in the Kingdom, they feared that the Parliament would be ready to receive my Propoſals, which they ſuppoſed would endanger the Bank; this it ſeems put them upon conſidering how to baffle my Deſign. They could not object againſt my propoſed Fund, for that would have brought an old Houſe upon their Heads, to maintain that a Fund payable out of the Exciſe, is more valuable than a Fund ſettled upon the ſecurity of Gentlemens Freehold Eſtates; nor could they therefore maintain that any Man might be injured by taking theſe propoſed Bills of Credit, ſecured by ſuch a Fund: it was alſo no leſs evident that it is better for the Nation to have their Majeſties ſupplied with Money, at 3 *l. per cent. per annum*, who do now pay the Bank above 8 *l. per cent. per annum*, and that there would be occaſion for fewer Funds, and that it muſt needs be a great Eaſe and Satisfaction to the Nobility and Gentry to be excuſed from Taxes, and to have a conſiderable Addition to their yearly Eſtates: nor can they deny but many a poor Soul would be relieved by this propoſed Method, whoſe Eſtates are intangled, and who between the Taxes and Intereſt-Money, are reduced to ſuch ſtraits that they even want Bread for their Families: nor is it leſs obvious that there are many who are pinch'd in their Fortunes, and cannot ſpare their Children any thing while they live, but are forc'd to turn them adrift into the World without a penny to help themſeves, that by my propoſed Method, would be enabled to provide for their Children plentifully with a very ſmall dimunition of their yearly Eſtates: and they muſt be forc'd to acknowledg, that it will be a great encouragement for Merchants and Traders to have Money to trade

trade with at 3 *l. per cent. per annum*; and that the Trade of the Kingdom would be very much enlarged thereby. Well, what Arguments will they uſe with the Parliament againſt my Propoſals? why, ſay they, we will acquaint the Parliament that theſe Propoſals are not practicable, for the Nation will be ſo peſter'd with theſe Bills of Credit, that we ſhall have more of them than we know what to do with: but this ſay they he hath unluckily anſwered, (which I ſhall give in the words of my Manuſcript, having varied ſome thing from it in my printed Book) *viz.* The Bank of *England* is not limited to any Sum, but may iſſue out Bank-Bills for 50 Millions, (if they pleaſe) for which the Nation hath only a perſonal Security, of whom ſeveral are Foreigners, and conſequently the Subjects may be loſers; whereas no Bills of Credit can be iſſued out until a ſufficient Security out of Gentlemens real Eſtates be firſt ſettled. Yes ſay they, but there we have croſs-bit him again by our Order or By-law, at the laſt General Court, held at Grocers-Hall, the 2*d* of this Inſtant *November*, viz. *That the Governour, Deputy Governour, and Directors, ſhall not borrow under the Common Seal any Sum exceeding in the whole* 1200000 l. *upon the Penalty of* 1000 l. *&c.*

And now I hope I have unriddled and ſhown the meaning of that Order or By-law, which doubtleſs made many thinking Men at a ſtand to know the meaning of it: ſo that our mighty Bank, that is to help their Majeſties with I know not what great Sums, and to furniſh all the Gentlemen in *England* with Money, upon the Security of their Eſtates, at 5 *l. per cent. per annum*, and to ſet up a Lumber to lend Merchants and Tradeſmen, Money upon their Goods, and to perform I know not what other extraordinary Feats, and ſupply the defect of many Millions of Money, for to ſerve a turn and to croſs-bite me, are contented to dwindle for the preſent into a little diminutive Bank of 1200000 *l.*

Well Gentlemen, but cannot thoſe who made thoſe Orders when their turn is ſerved, and that they have thereby baffled my Propoſals, break thoſe Orders again, for great and weighty Reaſons? but I hope the Parliament will not ſuffer themſelves and the Nation to be croſs-bit, tho the Gentlemen may uſe their pleaſure with me. What

I

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I have propoſed, is for the good of the whole Kingdom: it lies in the Parliaments Power, if they pleaſe (and I cannot but hope they will) to make this the moſt flouriſhing Kingdom, and the Subjects the moſt happy People in the Univerſe; to whoſe great Wiſdom, I have humbly ſubmitted my Propoſals, and withal this as an undoubted Maxim, *That nothing can be more Fatal to any Government, than to diſcountenance and croſs-bite thoſe who make it their Study to promote the Good and Welfare of it.* But I am well ſatisfied, I ſhall meet with no ſuch evil Treatment from their Majeſties or the Parliament.

FINIS.

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Errata. Pag. 24. lin. 2, 3. for *Proportions* read *Proprietors.* P. 30. l. 24. f. *inſeparately* read *inſe-*
the Title of the 2d Table, l. 2. take away the Semicolon after Million.

THE Speculum Eccleſiaſticum, CONSIDERED.

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